

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1914.

PRICE SIXPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

A BOOK entitled 'A Manor Book of Ottery St. Mary' has recently been published by Mrs. Whetham. At an early stage of its preparation an interchange of notes and information took place between the writer and Mrs. Rose-Troup, who is now engaged upon a History of Ottery St. Mary.

Mrs. Whetham suggested that a contribution by Mrs. Rose-Troup should be incorporated with her name attached, but this was declined, as was also a proposal from Mrs. Rose-Troup of joint authorship. Mrs. Rose-Troup then wished to withdraw all the information she had given, and, in accordance with her request, Mrs. Whetham used every endeavour to omit from the book everything she could identify as having come from Mrs. Rose-Troup.

Mrs. Rose-Troup, however, still complains that some of her information has been made use of, and the point has been referred to an arbitrator selected by the Society of Authors. He has ruled that, with a trivial exception, Mrs. Rose-Troup's complaint is unjustified. The arbitrator also decided that Mrs. Rose-Troup was entitled to some acknowledgment of the assistance afforded by her during the interchange of notes and papers, and should be at liberty to use in her proposed book information communicated to her by Mrs. Whetham.

We are instructed to say that Mrs. Whetham desires us to make such acknowledgment, and that she is, of course, willing that all such information should be freely used, and, moreover, that Mrs. Rose-Troup is, and always has been, at perfect liberty to use any information which on her part Mrs. Whetham has communicated to her. Cambridge, 16 January, 1914. FRANCIS & CO.

Lectures.

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YORK GATE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.
On TUESDAY, January 27, 1914, at 5 p.m., in the large Lecture Hall, Sir OLIVER LODGE, F.R.S., D.Sc. (Principal of the University of Birmingham), will deliver a Lecture on 'THE ETHER OF SPACE.' The Vice-Chancellor of the University will take the Chair. Admission free, without Ticket.

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December 24, 1913.

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LITERATURE

AFRICA AND HER CRITICS.

LONG since known as the grave of reputations, Africa is subjected to an incessant fire of criticism, especially in those portions which are under British rule or influence. To-day we notice together a group of books which exhibit a varied record of experiences and interests, from politics to missions, and sport to scholarship.

The well-known author of 'The South African Scene,' who has had the benefit of considerable experience in the country she describes to us, divides her volume into two parts. The first is entitled 'Travel Sketches,' and gives the impressions of a journey from Cape Town to the Victoria Falls, "the smoke that thunders." The second part is devoted to 'Some Policies and Problems.' A good deal of Miss Markham's book has already appeared in the form of articles in *The Westminster Gazette*, and has received wide recognition. She has the advantage over the permanent resident in the country of being able to give a direct comparison of South Africa as it is to-day with the country as it was after the war, which was the time of her previous visit. She draws a great distinction between the opinions about South Africa held in this country, which are too pessimistic, and the impressions

The South African Scene. By Violet R. Markham. (Smith & Elder, 7s. 6d. net.)
Africa in Transformation. By Norman Maclean. (Nisbet & Co., 5s. net.)
The Bonds of Africa. By Owen Letcher. (John Long, 12s. 6d. net.)
The Voice of Africa. By Leo Frobenius. Translated by Rudolf Blind. 2 vols. (Hutchinson & Co., 11. 8s. net.)

she receives from the moment she has landed in Cape Town. There she finds the sleepy, rather untidy Colonial town has become a brisk and energetic city, a sign of the optimism which now reigns all over South Africa. Charming is her chapter on Basutoland, which gives an admirable picture of the conditions prevailing in that Switzerland of South Africa. She also supplies a good description of the Witwatersrand, and touches on the vast social and racial problems Johannesburg has raised. This section of the book ends with a chapter on the opening of the Union Parliament, and describes the various actors on the stage of South African politics.

The book bears out the observations of most recent writers by insisting on the acuteness of the native question. Miss Markham also lays stress on the importance of the Anglo-Dutch rivalry. She considers that the return to power of a Dutch Government was a fortunate circumstance for the country as a whole, as the primary need of South Africa was the acceptance of union by the rank and file of the Dutch. She proceeds:—

"The whole framework of Government in South Africa to-day is English to a degree the Dutch little recognize themselves; but those changed conditions have been accepted quietly, almost imperceptibly, by the rank and file, thanks to the presence of their own people in power, as they could not have been accepted under English guidance."

Hertzogism was bound to come, but it was nothing more than an incident, which, however, could only be successfully controlled by the Dutch themselves, led by General Botha. He has handled the difficulty at least with great firmness. The Asiatic Question, which is at the present moment occupying the attention of the authorities, can admit of only one solution. English statesmen who protested with vehemence before the war against the harsh treatment of British Indians under Krüger should realize that, since the war, the Indians have been subjected to disabilities more injurious than any which obtained under Boer rule.

Miss Markham has carefully studied every point of view in South African politics, and, happily, she has made allowances for them all. The result is a book which adds to her reputation as an authority on South Africa, besides giving valuable advice to all who have the true welfare of that country at heart.

Mr. Maclean in 'Africa in Transformation' mourns over the decline in missionary zeal. We are not sure that he has succeeded in tracing its causes—at any rate, the account he gives is not exhaustive. We fancy that much of heart-break might be saved to conscientious workers in the mission field if they could realize that the attempt to maintain an impossible attitude—to think and feel exactly as our fathers did—is essential dishonesty, and that truth must be faced at all costs. The issue was fairly faced by Colenso, and he has left for himself an imperishable monument in the hearts of South African

natives. His loyalty to the truth led him into strange and, for him personally, most unpleasant places. It is significant that just as the orthodox of a particular order charged Livingstone in his later years with having forsaken mission work for exploration, so there were found pious persons to deplore Colenso's diversion from religion to "political activities." In this respect one is glad to remember that he is but the foremost of many who have assumed the functions of "Tribune of the People" where the helpless dark races are concerned.

It is good, too, to find that this aspect of missions is emphasized by Mr. Maclean. In the chapter headed 'The Dead Man on the Roadside' he speaks out strongly—but not too strongly—on the question of forced labour; but we think that he also—as in the last sentence on p. 252—betrays an unwarranted optimism. Incidentally he does the Kikuyu some injustice by describing them as "the lowest of the low." This is, perhaps, only a rhetorical flourish, and rhetoric unfortunately is the defect, or rather the excess, of the volume. Sometimes it strikes us (and perhaps this consideration should disarm criticism) that the writer did not think in English, and that the exuberance of his style is only Celtic fervour seeking expression in an alien tongue.

The beginning of the nineteenth century witnessed a remarkable outburst of missionary enthusiasm. It was the outcome partly of the religious revival usually called "Evangelical," partly of the movement—"humanitarian" is the current, but detestable word for it—which was one of the driving forces in the French Revolution; and it resulted in lives and deeds on which the present day looks back as on some high romance. To-day it might seem, on a superficial view, as if the interest and enthusiasm were as great as ever, if not greater. A closer and unbiased examination of the phenomena seems to suggest laborious efforts at awakening interest and inducing enthusiasm—a great deal of what, but for the respect due to sincerity of purpose, one would be tempted to call sound and fury and fussy activity.

One cannot help wondering how much of this zeal is, more or less unconsciously, a passionate affirmation of propositions which have really ceased to be living truths. Sometimes a man deliberately turns to mission work in order to escape the complications of European thought, and lay hold on reality by teaching the simple things he at least feels sure of to people who have never heard of Pragmatism or Evolution. But with many, we fancy, the matter is not so definitely formulated as this. They are vaguely aware that "the spirit of the times" is against an unquestioning acceptance of old standards; they dare not examine the foundations of their faith, and, if one may say so, shut their eyes and whistle to keep up their courage in the dark.

Winwood Reade long ago made the remark that the illiterate and narrow-

minded fanatic has a better chance of influencing the primitive mind than the cultured missionary of a later date, because his mental concepts are more on a level with theirs. He does not discredit the feats of their witchdoctors or the manifestations of occult forces in Nature: he attributes them all to the power of a devil who is equally real to him. There is something to be said for this view, though, as usual with that brilliant and ill-fated writer, it is somewhat crudely put. A man may have all linguistics and all anthropology (and some real knowledge is, very properly, nowadays beginning to be demanded of missionaries), yet if he have not the gift of human sympathy and of entire honesty (which means so much more than one is apt to think), some unlettered person who picks up the language as he can by ear, and knows no theological handbook except the New Testament in the Authorized Version, will leave a more abiding impression than he. But such power can only come to the man of narrow beliefs if he holds them in absolute sincerity; and absolute sincerity in the creed, let us say, of John Newton or even of William Wilberforce implies limitations prohibitive from the point of view we are considering.

Mr. Maclean appears to have visited Nyasaland, East Africa, and Uganda in the course of last year, attending the now historic Kikuyu conferences in June, and has produced a readable account of his travels. From the nature of the case he has been compelled to rely a good deal on information supplied by others or derived from printed sources (he acknowledges a long list of authorities in his Preface), and some of this, at least, he appears to have accepted rather uncritically. It is an exaggeration to say (p. 24) that the inhabitants of the Shiré Highlands can live without labour. Even banana trees—if you can live entirely on bananas, a feat these people do not achieve—have to be replanted from time to time. Such phrases as "races who had no family life," "nameless rites and unspeakable abominations," are part of what may be called the missionary convention, but they are misleading, when not untrue.

From the references (pp. 59, 245) to the African Lakes Corporation it would seem as if the writer did not know that this concern, originally the "African Lakes Company," was on the verge of bankruptcy in the nineties, when most of its shares were taken over, we believe, by Cecil Rhodes, and it was reconstituted under its present name. On p. 246 a departure from the earlier policy seems to be admitted; but this contradicts what is said on p. 59. On p. 73—perhaps through excessive condensation—the impression is conveyed that Dr. W. A. Scott died while left in charge at Blantyre, immediately after the deaths of Dr. Bowie and Mrs. Henderson, and the departure of the other missionaries for Europe. As a matter of fact, it was some years later—in January, 1896.

A good many slips have escaped correction: "Marchmont" for Marchand, "Kraff" for Krapf, "Kavarondo" for Kavirondo, "Buganda" for Baganda. "Afiti" (p. 30) is a plural; it should be *mfiti*.

The book is illustrated with some interesting photographs, the frontispiece being a good view of Blantyre Church. We fail to see, however, how this, which shows the apse and south porch, could be taken "from the manse verandah," the manse being, according to our recollection, to the north-east of the church.

'The Bonds of Africa,' by Mr. Owen Letcher, is in the first instance a sporting chronicle. We were about to add that it is redeemed from the sportsman's failing by a sincere love of Nature; but it is a little difficult to believe that any deep feeling of the kind could become articulate in this way:—

"Theirs [Mombasa and Mozambique] is a memory saddened by a mildewed magnificence, and every new railway shed that is built in Nairobi, and every new residence that is raised to grace Dar-es-Salaam, must make their grief more poignant. But cities, like humans, must accept the decrees of fate. At even, when the sun is low and the waving palms bow their heads to the windless dusk, it has seemed to me that the Tyre and Sidon of East Africa have signified their submission through the medium of their native trees—they have bowed to the inexorable laws of civilization and gather their ghosts within their remnant walls."

The unique feat performed by the palms (when no wind is blowing) rendered this quotation irresistible; but there are numerous examples of strange style. Thus the Mau escarpment is described as "one of those giant corrugations that robe the geography of the East African Protectorate in a colossal suit of corduroys."

Elsewhere we read of "a potent philtre that has sent scores of wanderers to their last sleep"; "a floral galaxy of bougainvillea"; and "the *hors d'œuvre* [perhaps *pièce de résistance* is meant] of their next meal." On p. 150, "Outside the fortress there is a little coralline city where the houses are of pale blue, pink, *violescent*," introduces an entirely new word to us, and possibly conveys an intimation that Mr. Letcher has read French not wisely, but too well. Perhaps it would be unreasonable to complain that nearly every Swahili or other native word used is misspelt, though one cannot but marvel at the persistence of the tradition which puts an unnecessary apostrophe after initial *m* and *n*: M'Toko, M'Pezeni, N'Derobo, &c. The last-named people, who are more correctly called Dorobo, afford a good example of the loose and vague statements in which the book abounds. They are called (p. 233) "the lowest type of mankind in East Africa, people who have no habitations, who live by hunting, and are, in fact, the modern counterpart of our Berserker forefathers"! On p. 237 we read that the Dorobo has "no hut, no lasting or even temporary abode," and "will die before the advance of civilization." We cannot speak from personal experience as to the Dorobo, but the

Wasanye, who are practically the same people, certainly have huts, and though they still live by hunting, some of them are settling down to an agricultural life, and they will probably in time become merged in the Giryama and other Bantu tribes. On p. 90 Mr. Letcher refers to the Masai Creation-myth, in which a Dorobo figures, adding: "I fear I am unable to pursue the fable further, for I have but little knowledge of it." He might have found it in full in Mr. A. C. Hollis's book 'The Masai: their Language and Folk-lore.'

Mr. Letcher's remarks on the "instrument of torture known as the lamvia" do not inspire confidence in his anthropological statements, which are not numerous. A full description of the Lilamfia charm, with a photograph, was given by the late Mr. Hubert Sheane on p. 92 of 'The Great Plateau of Northern Rhodesia' (1911), written in collaboration with Mr. Cullen Gouldsbury. This puts Mr. Letcher's account out of court.

The usual diatribes against missions and mission boys scarcely call for comment, but we think pp. 123-6 demand a word of protest. No one who has ever been in Nyasaland can fail to recognize the subject of the caricature, who is fortunately very much alive; though the writer no doubt imagines that, by recording the death of his subject, he has disavowed any personal intention.

As to the happy condition of the "true uncultured African native" in his "elysian kraals," we think that, if Mr. Letcher had read over his MS. carefully (after an interval long enough to allow of its "becoming a part of the Non-Ego"), he would have discovered a certain amount of inconsistency in his own utterances. To do him justice, he betrays no acute anxiety about the labour question, and we may, perhaps, in his case refrain from the comment that we hear few regrets for the "elysian kraals" when it is a question of recruiting their inmates for mines or plantations. We are not concerned to deny that the attitude of missionaries towards native institutions has often been a mistaken, indeed a disastrous, one; but the standpoint from which this attitude is criticized is seldom, in our experience wholly disinterested.

The dream which visited our author in the Muchinga Hills is impressive, but as a portent not altogether clear. Where or how did "Twala the one-eyed" manifest any interest in the Bible, and what is the significance of its inducing him to hold his spear in his left hand?

Herr Frobenius, who is responsible for the last book under our heading 'The Voice of Africa,' has shown himself, in the course of three arduous African expeditions, a keen observer and an unwearied collector of ethnological material. His first journey, extending from 1904 to 1910, was directed to the basin of the Kasai, and described in the volume entitled 'Im Schatten des Congostaates.' In 1907-9 he explored the valley of the Senegal, the

upper course of the Niger as far as Timbuktu, and the south-eastern part of the French Sudan, ultimately penetrating into Togo and Dahomey, the results of the expedition being given to the world in 'Auf dem Wege nach Atlantis.'

The present work, 'The Voice of Africa,' records investigations pursued in Yoruba and in the valley of the Benue during the years 1910 and 1911. The account given in the text of the author's subsequent movements is somewhat perplexing, and not easily reconcilable with the map facing p. 34. According to this, Herr Frobenius left his companions at Lokoja, and proceeded via Kano to the region north of Lake Chad, and thence, through Kanem, eastward to El Obeid and Omdurman—at least, this is the course of the dotted line stated to indicate "Author's route." At El Obeid a continuous line (= "route of the expedition") takes an independent course to the north-east, and then curves back on the Nile. The text says (p. 36):—

"So while Martius led the Expedition back again to the West, and a reconnoitring party spied out the warlike country between Kanem and the Nile, I myself sailed round Africa, met my wife and brother, and travelled from the Red Sea to Kordofan, in order to extend the scope of my work from there westwards, and to become acquainted with the classic vouchers of the earliest chapters in the history of African culture during my return through Egypt."

However, a reference to vol. ii, p. 679, shows that the mistake must be in the map, since it appears that Herr Frobenius returned to Europe via Las Palmas (the "sailing round Africa" remains unexplained), started again from Genoa, reached Khartum by way of Port Sudan, and proceeded, first to El Obeid, and then to Omdurman, where he met "my Hausa and Nupe friends, who had left the Nupe country not quite a twelvemonth ago in order to meet us here."

Herr Frobenius has not attempted to give a connected narrative of his journeys—a method which usually makes for tedium—while scattered fragments of information have to be gathered and pieced together by the reader. He prefers to dwell on the specially interesting episodes, by way of leading up to a more or less complete picture of the present culture and past history of the peoples dealt with. The first volume is mainly concerned with Yoruba. The author is of opinion that the bronzes of Yoruba and Benin, the terra-cotta heads unearthed by him at Ife and elsewhere, the wood-carvings and the remarkable mythology discussed by Mr. R. E. Dennett in 'Nigerian Studies' and 'At the Back of the Black Man's Mind,' are all relics of a prehistoric civilization which he calls "Atlantic" (placing Plato's Atlantis in West Africa), and derives from the Etruscans. Into his arguments, given in detail in chap. xv., we do not enter here, except so far as to point out that some of the customs and beliefs which he considers as isolated in Africa, and therefore necessarily introduced from outside, are far more widely distributed than he allows. Thus "the casting of dice and drawing

of lots" are found among the Anyanja and the Baronga in forms not essentially very different from Ife; and the points of contact between the beliefs of the Yoruba, the Bini, and the Bavili of Loango have been worked out by Mr. Dennett. Herr Frobenius, of course, might account for this by extending his "Atlantic" empire as far as necessary to fit the hypothesis, but he expressly limits "the idea of dividing the world into four" to the Niger district (p. 259). It is rather curious, by the by, that no mention is made of Mr. Dennett's work, though it is clear from a reference Herr Frobenius gives on p. 116 that he has at least seen 'Nigerian Studies.' We may add that the sacred stones of Ife (pp. 293-305) have been described and (some of them) figured, not only by Mr. Dennett (*op. cit.*, pp. 17-27), but also by Capt. Elgee in the *Journal of the African Society* for July, 1908. The former (*op. cit.*, p. 26) seems to differ from Herr Frobenius as to the origin and meaning of the pillar called Opa Oranyan.

These two handsome and beautifully illustrated volumes labour, however, under three disadvantages, for only one of which the author can fairly be held responsible. There is no index; the translation leaves us not infrequently in doubt as to its meaning; and the really valuable and interesting facts are obscured by an undue proportion of rhetoric, as in the following rendering from p. 347 (vol. i.):—

"This passage... is all the more pregnant with meaning because, as already mentioned, the Greeks had neither inherited the Idea of the Universe in its essence and regularity, nor even understood it. And yet here the casting of dice and drawing of lots; the holy establishment of a uniform celestial region; of a God and a godly possession [apparently meaning "possession by a god"]; together with a perfectly clear idea of posterity in divinely founded clans, are all preserved, in exactly the form in which the Tyrrhenes and, before them, probably all the Occidental nations of culture possessed them, and as the Yorubans in particular hold and observe them to-day. ... The account attributes a growth of power westwards to this indigenous posterity of the straits of Gibraltar, which extends into Egypt and as far as the Tyrrhenians; shows them in an arduous contest with the Orient powers, amongst whom Athens is, in his [Solon's] own view, particularly important, and he, therefore, singles out the Tyrrhenians and Egyptians, both lying respectively exactly within and exactly beyond the sphere of the Powers of the West, precisely those nations who fought the fight for final supremacy to a finish in the thirteenth century before the Saviour was born."

The second volume contains many interesting folk-tales and historical traditions of the Hausa and other people and a theory of a "Perso-Nubian" invasion in the seventh century. On p. 222 (vol. i.) the Krej of the Bahr-el-Ghazal are placed "in the Far West"; and on p. 625 (vol. ii.) "seventeenth" is surely a clerical error for *seventh*.

The book contains a number of excellent photographs and several reproductions of beautiful water-colour drawings by Herr Arriens.

ESSAYS AND ESSAYISTS.

MR. BOURNE'S essays on 'Youth and Life' first appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly*, and appeal primarily to an American public; yet the English reader, however much he may find foreign to him in the life Mr. Bourne's observations seem to imply, will be able none the less to appreciate the zest and freedom he has brought to his experience, as well as the lucidity and ease with which he has recorded it. In a concluding essay, 'The Philosophy of Handicap,' the author, whose treatment is in general remarkably abstract and detached, invites us to a friendly intimacy; and we gather that he has had to contend with unusual disadvantages, including physical weakness and deformity. Yet he has secured education, culminating in a college scholarship, and before the age of five-and-twenty has written a book every page of which is imbued with confidence in life and the spirit of progress. Attacking an old theme with new enthusiasm, he would show that the secret of the best success is to retain the spirit of youth. Youth, the season of visions, is the season when essential truth is seen. Mr. Bourne is admirably persuasive; and if he had nothing else to his credit, the precision and purity of his style are achievements of which he might well be proud.

The main purport of his discourse appears to be the resumption of young America to the ideals with which the country set out—ideals which, as the struggle for life intensifies, naturally become obscured, and which consequently need restatement, with full recognition of the more exacting terms now necessary for their fulfilment. The value of Mr. Bourne's treatment is, indeed, its explicitness. His subjects are universal, and many of them are very closely allied—'The Adventure of Life,' 'The Experimental Life,' 'For Radicals,' &c.—yet he works them out from every aspect in minute detail, and at the same time never fails to convince us that he is conveying his own observation and reflection at first hand. Perhaps he has not allowed quite enough for the difficulty of following a method of treatment which is at once rarefied and allusive; as his mind passes from one point of view to another, though the distinctions are always held, our attention sometimes strays, and most of the essays would, we think, have been more effective if they had been shorter. He could have been equally explicit yet a little more incisive.

The maturity of Mr. Bourne's manner contrasts strangely with a certain insecurity of standards and partiality of thinking which he reveals. We note that he regards the decline of classical

Youth and Life. By Randolph S. Bourne. (London, Constable & Co., 6s. net; Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co.)

Mine Own: a Bundle of Essays. By Arthur J. Clark. (Robert Scott, 5s. net.)

The Purpose: Reflections and Digressions. By Hubert Wales. (John Long, 5s. net.)

studies in the United States as a symptom of emancipation and a sturdier realism; and we cannot but connect this, on the one hand, with the touch of exaggeration he displays in an essay entitled 'The Life of Irony'—apparently based on what we might call a discovery of the character of Socrates—and, on the other, with an opinion (to the exposition of which another whole essay, 'The Mystic turned Radical,' is devoted) that M. Maeterlinck is our greatest living mystic. The effect of this last deliverance is the more startling because allusions to anything so concrete as a book are rare from Mr. Bourne. The names of Tolstoy and Mr. Kipling occur incidentally in his pages: he admits having read Buckle, Holmes, Henry George, and T. F. Higginson, and that is about all.

Clear and persistent as he is in his thinking, and unemphatic in its expression, Mr. Bourne is not without a tendency to love the simplicity of theory above the complexities of fact. At least, we suspect this fault in his remarks on the psychology of childhood, and can trace something of the same kind in his paradoxical elevation of the spirit of irony above that of religion. We even find him attributing "humility, the spirit of service, a conviction of the significance of all life," to the "ironical," and denying them to the religious, man—which reminds us that he was brought up in a Calvinistic atmosphere, and cannot yet be so free from reactionary bias as he supposes. His heart is in the right place, and he will adjust his terms to more straightforward uses as his experience balances itself. When he comes to speak of religion more directly, his attitude has a charming candour and scepticism; while his demarcation of the sphere of typically religious emotion, and his suggestions as to its influence and meaning for life, could not easily be bettered.

Mr. Arthur J. Clark's "Bundle of Essays," 'Mine Own,' would have been improved, perhaps, by the exercise of a little more of the irony which Mr. Bourne idealizes. Loquacious, breezy, well-meaning, informed, they seem to place their not extravagantly valuable wares in the shop window as a means of attracting passers-by to an underlying goodness which is not expected to have any very cogent attractiveness in itself. Mr. Clark gives us reflections on 'Art for Art's Sake,' on 'Looking Backward,' on 'Failure,' on 'Castles in Spain,' on 'Fishing,' &c., and we can never quite lay aside the suspicion that his tone of *camaraderie* and the keen interest he exhibits in trivial things are in part a lure, and that he is fishing for our souls. He writes, we must confess, a great deal better than the majority of those who pursue these un-congenial tactics.

Much of Mr. Wales's former writing had ill prepared us for the thoughtful essays he now publishes under the title of 'The Purpose.' We had also to surmount the effect of opening the book on an attitudinized portrait of the

author. We discern marks of what we conceive to be youthfulness in his earnest purposefulness, besides insufficient care and much that, we think, experience will modify; but we would place his book without hesitation before any mind unfolding to the realities of life. To any such the very immaturity of these essays on 'Thinking,' 'Being,' 'Ethics,' 'Antagonism,' 'Sex,' 'Death,' and 'Beauty' will but strengthen the bonds of sympathy between author and reader.

The Oxford Book of Spanish Verse, Thirteenth to Twentieth Century. Chosen by James Fitzmaurice-Kelly. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THIS is a welcome addition to a successful series. The publishers have chosen the right man for the task, for Prof. Fitzmaurice-Kelly is not only eminent among authorities on Spanish literature, but also pre-eminent in this country as a critical writer on the subject.

In the present volume he has given us, as was to be expected, the best flowers to be culled from the garden of which he knows every nook and corner, and his selection shows care and thought, both in the choice of specimens, and in the manner and method of their presentation. He has wisely retained the ancient forms of words and spelling in the periods during which these have philological and characteristic values, only modernizing in later periods when such values cease and the older spelling would have been merely wearisome.

The worth of this anthology is enhanced, especially for students of the world's literature, by the fact that the best, not the most curious, examples of each period and author are given, because that best is representative of the essence of the Spanish poetic genius, freed from all borrowed and imitative dross. Of this racial genius it may be said, as has been said of Santillana, that "ceasing to be imitative it becomes inimitable." Its own distinctive characteristics constitute its charm.

So, reading the anthology, one seldom has cause to remember the wars of succeeding schools or the vicious extravagances and affectations of which the groups of partisans successively and with something like equal justice mutually accused each other. We forget Boscan's italianate proclivities in the 'Coplas a su amiga, enviándole un cancionero de sus coplas,' with its

Ahi van las ansias mias,
presentes y las pasadas

(which bring to mind the opening lines of Browning's 'One Word More'), and are only reminded of the bitterness of that controversy by the mocking lines of Gregorio de Silvestre in the 'Visita de Amor':—

Unas coplas muy cansadas,
con muchos pies arrastrando,
a lo toscano imitadas.

Of Góngora's obscurity, and that of his immediate followers and many of his

contemporary opponents, no trace is shown here, and very little of preciosity in his or their work. All, or very nearly all, is of the best of truly Spanish poetry, and the volume is a golden compendium of the history of Spanish verse.

To only one statement in Prof. Fitzmaurice-Kelly's short but illuminative Introduction can exception be taken, and then only on the ground that others have not his own deep knowledge of the Spanish language. He says in effect that the Castilian language of to-day has changed so little in essentials from that of the oldest Spanish poems in existence that

"the inchoate metres of the 'Poema del Cid' are fairly intelligible to all who have enough Spanish to appreciate the burnished stanzas of Núñez de Arce and the subtly modulated cadences of Reuben Dario."

Yet, though he has treated the early epics as negligible for the purpose of an anthologist, words with archaic significations do occur in some of the earlier poems given, and it would need either very happy imagination or some research to recognize, for instance, that the word "romero" in the refrain of Pero Lopez de Ayala's 'Cantar a la Virgen Maria' means one who goes to Rome—i.e., a pilgrim.

The first poem in this anthology is the 'Razon de Amor,' attributed by some writers to Lope de Moros, who, however, seems really to have been only its transcriber; and the second a 'Cantica' by Gonzalo de Berceo, the first Spanish poet who successfully revolted from the metrical oppression of the 'cuaderna via.'

After a short 'Cantiga' by Alfonso X. we come to half a dozen poems by Juan Ruiz, the arch-priest of Hita, who, very "Goliard" though he was, is one of the most prominent figures in the history of Spanish literature. He gathered and imitated so freely from all sources that Amador de los Rios has dubbed his works "The Encyclopædia of the Poetry of the Fourteenth Century," while elsewhere they are referred to as "the most heterogeneous which the infancy of literature has produced," and, in respect of his Goliardism, as

"beginning in the Name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, a mixture of Fables, Examples, Cantiques, Invocations to Venus, Hymns to the Virgin, Love Scenes, Licentious Pictures, Follies of all kinds, and ending with a Sermon";

yet Ruiz was possessed of great native genius. The present selection shows him in at least two different lights: as expressing in an altogether unpriestly fashion the opinion that "por ende delas mugeres la mejor es la menor," and in praise of the Virgin Mary.

Coming to another great name in Spanish literature, that of the Marqués de Santillana, we have among other poems examples of his genius and skill in technique in the 'Cancion,' with the refrain "en buena fé," and the justly famed

Seranilla on the 'vaquera de la Finojosa,' ending with the lines :—

*non es deseosa
de amar, nin lo espera,
aquesta vaquera
de la Finojosa.*

Almost immediately we come to Juan de Mena, notable for much literary good and evil, as are many Spanish poets; and to Jorge Manrique's noble verses on the death of his father, ending with the lines :—

*y aunque la vida murio,
nos dexo harto consuelo
su memoria.*

These verses have kept the poet's own memory ever fresh in the hearts of his countrymen.

Among the anonymous poems which follow are examples of the strict form of the true Spanish Romance, viz., lines of sixteen syllables, all ending with the uniform vowel assonance, irrespective of consonants, to which the Spanish ear is still so susceptible.

With Juan Boscan, the next prominent figure in Spanish literature, we reach the full force of the Italian influence, which Francisco Imperial and Santillana had prematurely tried to bring to bear on Spanish poetry. Though a Catalan by birth, Boscan taught himself to write in Castilian, and became the leader of an exotic school which gave preference to Italian over native metrical forms. In the end Boscan triumphed, but it should be observed that the first of the two poems by him given in this anthology—the 'Coplas a su amiga' above referred to—is written in the older and typical Spanish octosyllabic metre.

Another poem, the 'Cena jocosa,' by Baltazar de Alcázar, a soliloquy, has a good deal in the rhythm and manner of which is suggestive of another mood of Browning. Witness the last verse, in which a conscientious but vain endeavour is made by the speaker to finish a story he had begun before supper and the qualities of the viands and wines made superior claims on his attention :—

*Ya que, Inés, hemos cenado
tan bien y con tanto gusto,
parece que será justo
volver al cuento pasado.
Pues sabrás, Inés hermana,
que el portugués cayó enfermo.....
las onze dan; yo me duermo :
quédese para mañana.*

There is a dainty example of the art of Christóbal de Castillejo in 'Al Amor,' and one sonnet is placed to the account of Cervantes.

The ingenuous absence of the sense of religious reverence which at one time characterized Spanish utterance, even in the pulpit, is exemplified in the 'Cancion a Cristo crucificado,' by Miguel Sanchez, with its childishly selfish

*aquí, Redentor quiero
llegar a tu juicio yo el primero,*

and the 'Letra al Santísimo Sacramento' of José de Valdivielso, which has the refrain :—

*Aunque mas te disfraces,
galán divino,
en lo mucho que has dado
te han conocido.*

Evidence of Prof. Fitzmaurice-Kelly's selective discretion is notable, as has been already indicated, in his choice from Góngora. In the poems by this poet and his successful literary rival, Lope de Vega Carpio, given in this volume we find none of the obscurity and but little of the artificiality which constitute the chief defects in much of the work of both, and have made "Gongorism" a byword of Spanish literature.

On the contrary, there is a good deal of bluntness of expression in Góngora's 'Letrilla,' beginning :—

*Dineros son calidad ;
verdad.
Mas ama quien mas suspira ;
mentira.*

—a material appreciation echoed in Quevedo's

*Poderoso Caballero
es don Dinero,*

and typical of the strong common-sense which underlies the politer affectations of the Spanish character.

In 'A las ruinas de Itálica,' by Rodrigo Caro, we have classic Italy glorified in both matter and metre, and in the unkind epigram by Villamediana—

*Cuando el marqués de Málpica,
Caballero de la llave,
con su silencio replica,
dice todo cuanto sabe—*

an indication of the directness of seventeenth-century satire.

Sor Juana Inéz de la Cruz is eloquent in the defence of her sex in the *Rondillas* beginning :—

*Hombres necios, que acusais
a la mujer sin razon,
sin ver que sois la ocasion
de lo mismo que culpais.*

Another notable example of the triumph of the native Spanish genius when freed from the affectations of a particular author is the celebrated 'Fiesta de toros en Madrid,' in the "Quintillas" form, by Nicolás Fernández de Moratín, who usually did his utmost to gallicize his style.

Manuel José Quintana, a patriot although a zealous disciple of French ideas, is represented by his warlike stanzas 'Al armamento de las provincias españolas contra los franceses'; and the patriotic note is repeated by Juan Nicasio Gallego in 'El Dos de Mayo.'

The next literary period to which we come is that of the Byronic influence—an influence so strong in Espronceda that, as the story goes, the Conde de Toreno, when asked if he had read Espronceda, replied, "Not much, but then I have read all Byron." Nevertheless, Espronceda has been called "the most distinguished lyrical poet of the century," while another authority attributes to him "all the faults and virtues of his race."

With Campoamor we arrive at poetry which has real virtues, although it makes no vivid appeal to the present generation. Campoamor was a poet whose performance may be said to have been better than his precepts, which erred in the direction of over-refinement and hair-splitting. He undoubtedly had great natural powers, the expression of which now suffers chiefly from the vast difference in æsthetic

thought and feeling between our day and his.

Núñez de Arce is represented by a sadly ending 'Idilio'; while much dainty workmanship, at least, stands to the credit of Reubén Darío and his one-time disciple, Francisco Villasespo.

There are examples of other living poets.

Prof. Fitzmaurice-Kelly has appended a useful series of biographical notes, and the get-up of the little volume is excellent, like that of its predecessors in the series.

THE POEMS OF NEWMAN HOWARD.

THE serious dignity and largeness of utterance which belong to Mr. Howard's muse, and especially to his dramatic pieces, are well known among that select class which cares for such things. Therefore the fresh appearance of his collected work, with some recent additions, will be welcomed by all who know the writer as a poet of distinction and achievement. The achievement, as a matter of observation, is not of a kind which has stirred universal responsiveness or sympathy, even among lovers of poetry; but the distinction, showing itself most aptly in its appeal to scholars, rises highest where it reflects, in poetic terms which all can follow, the charm of that unchanging age which, even when crystallized in myth, is most deeply embedded in the morals of mankind. Not that Mr. Howard is a dweller among the tombs. He has a message for his own time.

Neither Mr. Howard's message nor his poetry can be called complex. In prose—the prose of his Preface—he is inclined to scold his age, piling up his denunciations with the unbridled eagerness of Swinburne. In verse he instructs it, and in each case he expresses himself with force. Just as the dramatic unities are duly observed in the play of 'Constantine the Great' (which is part of a Christian trilogy), so the short lyrics and poems are connected by links of poetic justice. A thread of conviction runs through them, strung, as it were, with the beads of ascertained values, and generally interpreted in the phrase that "the old fidelities and chivalries are as music."

Come chance, come change,—time sifts and chooses well ;

Still old loves lighten, still the old hopes ease ;

The city spreads, but not the citadel,—

The firm, the brave, the fair fidelities.

Thus does Mr. Howard interpret himself for the benefit of those who are minded to listen. But what of those who are not so inclined? His words are addressed to them also, and, prophet-wise, even more forcibly to them. Are we, he asks, to lie down prostrate under the weight of a foreign incubus? He denounces Nietzsche as the fashion—"that German Machiavel, whose distinctive propagandism is the cult of the Cat-Man, cruel, lithe, and treacherous." Fashion in thought, as in dress, is continually changing, and a new

Collected Poems by Newman Howard. (Macmillan & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

selection of authors to admire and catch-words to copy may be brought forward while these lines are running through the press; but the philosophy of the Superman (a convenient phrase) was out of date before "the snows of yesterday," and, even if that were not so, its sway never extended to the realm of poetry. Mr. Howard is, nevertheless, right in some of his assumptions. He is right when he appeals to "the brotherly and debonair" as represented by Shakespeare, and to that nature which weaves "sacred strands knitting past with present, and life with life."

The volume before us offers creative contrasts considerable in their range and depth. It hardly approaches the point of view, ethical or general, which prevails at the present time, but this does not detract from the acceptance which must be accorded to the concentration of principle which permeates the whole collection. Poetry assuredly cannot be constructed on principle, and the noblest morals often escape altogether when artifice attempts to secure them. But the morals conveyed in the three dramas, 'Kiartan,' 'Savonarola,' and 'Constantine,' are not only unexceptionable in themselves. Their setting is picturesque. Many of the individual scenes are presented with uncommon power, and deserve to be interpreted on the stage.

When Mr. Howard dips his quill into the stream of current song, we do not find him less alive to the infinite gradations of emotion which form the groundwork on which every poet must base his efforts to awaken emotion in others. Whilst dignity prevails, a tenderness which broods in infinite hope over the sufferings of mortals is equally constant and consistent here, pointing now to pride of race, now to simple personal endurance. But as though to prove that he can unbend from these pinnacles of thought, there is more than one *pastiche* interwoven with grace of fancy and humour of parable—things which have reminded us often of Blake's fantastic readings of life, and once at least of Mr. Thomas Hardy's more rigid reflections. There can be no question, indeed, that, so far as poetry is concerned, the root of the matter is here. It is impossible to ignore the poet's wide choice of language, or his assimilation of knowledge, or his wholly impressive technique. As an example of his style, we cannot forbear from quoting the concluding lines from the poem 'Saint Veronica,' for the whole poem is a mirror of the tragedies of mankind, which are redeemable by spiritual truth alone, of which we may gain the assurance through such images as these:—

While blossoms fall,
And strew in spring the narrow lanes of life
With replicas of love's true azure tint,
Still we may hope our mortal lives are linked
Across this stubble waste of woe and strife,
These steeples which hourly hear an Orpheus wail,
These rocks resounding with Prometheus' groan,
To some great kindly life which moulds our own,
By whom our ills are weighed, our sorrows known,
Who rules that good shall prosper, evil fail,
Life conquer Death, and Love at last prevail.

The form of the volume is in itself a high compliment to the author, for it appears in that green cloth which the publishers keep for choice poetry.

The Church in Rome in the First Century.
By George Edmundson. (Longmans & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

In this volume of the Bampton Lectures, delivered in 1913, the author, dealing with the Church in Rome in the first century, examines various controverted questions relating to its history, chronology, literature, and traditions. Mr. Edmundson has an intimate knowledge of early Christian literature, possesses a lucid style, and gives ample proof that he is endowed with critical ingenuity. He is undismayed as he attacks what are almost dogmas in history. It has not been a conclusion of any critical school that St. Peter's connexion with Rome extended from first to last through twenty-five years; and scholars have not been prone to assign the Gospel of St. Mark to the year 45, and the Epistle of Clement to the year 70. Yet Mr. Edmundson holds that St. Peter's earliest visit to Rome was in 42, that the Gospel of St. Mark was written in the period of that visit, and that the Epistle of Clement was dispatched from Rome to Corinth earlier than the last decade of the first century. These contentions do not exhaust the list of his critical heresies, but they are glaring examples. Mr. Edmundson is sometimes assertive rather than argumentative, as when he states,

"That Peter visited Rome between the years 62 A.D. and 65 A.D., and that he was put to death there by crucifixion, is admitted by every one who studies the evidence in a fair and reasonable spirit";

and, again, that

"the deaths by martyrdom of the Apostles Peter and Paul at Rome towards the close of Nero's reign are among the facts of first-century history which may in these days be regarded as practically outside controversy."

In spite of the first of these statements, there are scholars, with no prejudice except for the truth in history, who are not free from doubt concerning St. Peter's death at Rome, yet may be credited with studying the evidence in a fair and reasonable spirit. They are influenced, on the one hand, by the tradition that the Apostle perished in Rome, and, on the other, by the fact that the tradition was not of early origin, and that it expanded as the years passed. From the New Testament we learn nothing regarding the Apostle's later life or regarding the circumstances of his death, and it is urged that the explanation of the silence of Acts is that St. Luke intended to produce a third work, dealing with the incidents of the concluding years of St. Peter and St. Paul. So noted a scholar as Dr. Harnack, however, does not accept this explanation, since he finds no proof of it in the plan of Acts or in any statement of its author. As there are no authentic details of St. Peter's life after

42 A.D., when he was released by miracle from prison, there may be excuse for a biographer venturing on the slippery path of conjecture. There is an ancient tradition that Jesus gave command to His disciples to continue in Jerusalem for twelve years, and thereafter to go forth to the nations; and there is another tradition that Simon Magus was in Rome, proclaiming himself "to be the Great Power of God." Mr. Edmundson conjectures that to St. Peter, as chief of the Apostles, was assigned the charge of the Christian Church in the Imperial capital, and that, escaping from the persecution by Herod Agrippa, he proceeded to Rome. In favour of the year 42 A.D. as the date of the first visit to Rome the statement of Jerome is brought forward, that

"Simon Peter, prince of the Apostles.... in the second year of Claudius goes to Rome to oppose Simon Magus, and there for twenty-five years he held the sacerdotal chair until the last year of Nero, that is the fourteenth."

Further, there is in favour of the suggestion that St. Peter went to Rome in 42 A.D. the fact that when St. Paul wrote his Epistle to the Romans, they formed "a Christian community not of yesterday, but of many years' standing." There is, too, the fact that it was long before St. Paul visited this community, which was another man's foundation. In reply to the question—Who was this man? Mr. Edmundson answers, "It cannot be any other than St. Peter."

Arguments are adduced to show that St. Peter paid a second visit to Rome in the years 54-6 A.D., and that in the seven years before 54 A.D. he may have been at Antioch, where, according to Jerome, he was bishop for the space of seven years. Attention is drawn to the prominence of the year 55 A.D. in the records of the Roman Church, and the explanation of that prominence is, according to Mr. Edmundson, that

"at this date Peter personally gave to that Church its local organization by appointing out of the general body of presbyters an inner presbyterial council entrusted with special pastoral duties of administration and overseership."

But, it may be asked, if St. Peter went to Rome in 42 A.D. and found there a Christian community, and if he did not appoint the inner presbyterial council till 55 A.D., what was his work as a founder? and why, on account of it, was St. Paul much hindered from visiting Rome? It is not necessary to maintain with Pfeleiderer that the verses in Romans xv. which include the reference to "another man's foundation" have been either bodily interpolated or very much modified by a Roman bishop of the second century who wished to limit St. Paul's relations with Rome and give scope to the Roman Peter legend growing up in his time. There are two considerations, however, which are important, even though they are not novel. If St. Peter had founded the Church in Rome, there would surely have been some reference to the fact in the

Epistle to the Romans; and if he had been directly associated with that Church, St. Paul, as the Apostle of the Gentiles, would surely not have included it within his province.

The date of St. Mark's Gospel is important for Mr. Edmundson's argument that St. Peter was in Rome from and after the year 42 A.D. He declares that "a series of witnesses affirm that Mark accompanied the Apostle to Rome and there wrote his Gospel"; and, referring to Dr. Harnack's admission that that Gospel may be assigned at the latest to the sixth decade of the first century, he asserts that it is fairly certain that St. Mark was not at Rome during the sixth decade.

"There can therefore be no objection [he says] to accepting the voice of tradition, which makes the Gospel to have been written for the use of St. Peter's Roman converts about the year 45 A.D."

Dr. Harnack points out that we learn from Clement of Alexandria for the first time that the Gospel of St. Mark was written by St. Mark in Rome when St. Peter was yet alive, at the request of the hearers of St. Peter; and it is worthy of note that Clement cannot possibly be cited as an early authority. Irenæus, as opposed to Clement, says that St. Mark, after the departure of St. Peter and St. Paul, handed down in writing what St. Peter used to preach. Apart altogether from tradition, the Gospel itself, with its reference to the destruction of Jerusalem, does not suggest that it could have been written so early as 45 A.D.; and many scholars will find it difficult to believe that the date of St. Mark's Gospel and the place of its composition can be taken as evidence in favour of St. Peter's connexion with the Church of Rome.

The Epistle of Clement is used by Mr. Edmundson, and he says that the words of Clement leave no doubt that St. Peter was martyred at Rome. Unfortunately for this contention, there are many scholars who are still in doubt, since Clement did not mention Rome. Lightfoot fixed the date of the Epistle at 95 or 96 A.D.; but Mr. Edmundson rejects that date, as other scholars have done, and holds that it was written in the early months of 70 A.D. He argues that Clement, therefore, was a contemporary of St. Peter, and that many of his phrases can be explained only on the supposition that he wrote soon after the Apostle's death. Mr. Edmundson's arguments are skilful; yet there is one passage in Clement which gives indication of a date, and it does not support these arguments. Clement speaks of elders "appointed by the Apostles or afterwards by other illustrious men," and of these elders "as borne witness to for a long period." Apostles, illustrious men succeeding them, and elders living for a long time after their appointment by these men require for their period at least a generation after the death of St. Peter and St. Paul, and that generation could not have been concluded in the year 70 A.D.

English Travellers of the Renaissance.
By Clare Howard. (John Lane, 7s. 6d. net.)

THE main business of Miss Howard's book is a review of Elizabethan travel-manuals, those curious little works on the art of journeying which preach the duty of foreign travel to a gentleman who would be what Anthony Wood calls "a compleat person," and which mingle comments upon the characteristics of foreigners with hints about the commissariat, and instructions, like those of Gratarolus in his 'De Regimine Iter Agentium,' for enduring hunger and thirst, and for curing sore feet.

The author's survey of her subject begins where, for the reader of fiction, Charles Reade left it in 'The Cloister and the Hearth.' She takes up the tale of travel at the period when pilgrimages had become largely a matter of business or a source of dissipation, as Erasmus roundly declared, and were becoming the means of satisfying that desire for knowledge which was the chief characteristic of the Renaissance. One of the most important chapters in the history of our own country was opened when young Oxonian scholars like Robert Fleming, William Grey, and the Earl of Worcester began to study at Padua or Verona, and to bring back from Italy presents of Greek or Latin books for the libraries of Lincoln, Balliol, or the University; when Grocyn and Linacre studied at Florence before teaching More and Erasmus at Oxford. This period, introductory to her subject, Miss Howard touches on briefly, but she is a little unfortunate, we think, in conveying the impression that it was merely "exquisite learning" that was sought by such travellers. The whole science of modern medicine dates from the studies of Linacre in Italy. Some there were, of course, who, in the shrewd words of old Roger Ascham, came back "with less learning and worse manners"—Englishmen "Italianate," who were more or less the devils incarnate of the proverb, and whose affectations and vices fill the pages of the satirists of the age, like Greene, Nash, Ben Jonson, Gabriel Harvey, and Shakespeare.

An acquaintance with the travel-manuals which Miss Howard, with the aid of wide reading and a pretty American accent, here places easily at the disposal of her readers will certainly render the Elizabethan classics more intelligible to them. Other chapters revive the literature of Jacobean travel, when France took the place of Italy as the Mecca of the exquisite, and dancing, tennis, horsemanship, fencing, and waistcoats were the objects sought, rather than the rare manuscripts or works of art which, in the heyday of the Italian Renaissance, were the richest rewards of travelling prince or adventurous burgher.

Some reproductions of old prints, including a portrait of the Admirable Crichton, illustrate the subject of Renaissance travel.

A QUAKER AND A MISSIONARY BISHOP IN AMERICA.

THERE is a large number of religious works which, quite naturally and usefully, are stamped with the character of the writer's denomination, and can be fully appreciated only by his fellows. But there are a few such works which, however true to the special doctrines of the writer's faith, make so profound an appeal to the common human apprehension of God that differences of belief become in regard to them almost obliterated. Not all of these singularly precious books are so well known as they ought to be, and we are grateful to Mr. Teignmouth Shore for bringing afresh into notice the *Journal of John Woolman*, which is incontestably one of them.

John Woolman was born in New Jersey in 1720, and died of smallpox in England, while here on a visit, in 1772. The son of a Quaker, he was brought up in the principles of the Society, and seems never to have been in contact with any other form of religion. He gained early his individual hold on the faith in which he had been instructed, and over and above the capacities which develop in any devout person, he undoubtedly possessed the peculiar gift of the mystic—some measure of direct intuition into things beyond the reach of ordinary sense. Two experiences of his which show this are related here; and, since in this respect mystics differ widely, the words "covered with inward prayer" "under a heavenly covering"—not uncommon with him, and evidently intended literally—are interesting as indicating the ordinary mode of his mystical consciousness. His temper has a curious affinity with that of some of the saintly personages of seventeenth-century France. If he reminds one somewhat of the Jansenists, he reminds one yet more of M. de Renty, one of the group of Norman mystics, vehement opponents of Jansenist doctrine. Indeed, between the wealthy French nobleman, with all the resources of learning and the most brilliant social life at his command, and the humble, scantily informed New Jersey tailor there is a likeness in outlook, in their attitude, not only towards God, but also towards their fellow-men, which illustrates rather pleasantly for how little, in regard to the things that really matter, the so solid-looking web of circumstance counts. Both in religion lived a life singularly direct and original; both had, in the unusual degree sufficient radically to affect their management of affairs, the dread of the business of this world coming between themselves and God; and both had a strange independence of family and personal ties—even though they con-

John Woolman: his Life and our Times.
By W. Teignmouth Shore. (Macmillan & Co., 5s. net.)

The Life and Labours of Bishop Hare, Apostle to the Sioux. By M. A. De Wolfe Howe. (New York, Sturgis & Walton Company.)

tracted them—along with the most fervent and unreservedly self-immolating charity towards human beings in general. Both also virtually denied to art and the sense of beauty any legitimate function in human life.

One of the strongest—and, we may perhaps add, the most wholesome—principles of conduct with John Woolman was his considered aversion from overmuch labour. He chose the trade of a tailor because he expected it would leave him a reasonable amount of leisure. For a time, besides fashioning garments, he also retailed goods—first trimmings, and then cloths and linens—

“and at length [he goes on], having got a considerable shop of goods, my trade increased every year, and the way to large business appeared open, but I felt a stop in my mind....on serious consideration, [I] believed truth did not require me to engage much in cumbering affairs.”

So he lessened his outward business, having first told his customers of his intention, “that they might consider what shop to turn to,” and employed some of the time thus gained in attending to his garden. In the business which he still followed he was careful to advise the people who came to him, and especially the poor, in their interest rather than his own.

This scrupulous regard for the minutiae of other people's welfare, or even mere convenience, so far as he could affect it, he extended impartially to all those whom he knew and those whom he would never know. He thought with disapproval as well as with pity of the immoderate labour of poor people—toiling for nothing but to supply the rich with luxuries; of poor women forced, in the struggle to provide for their families, to “do as much business as would for the time be suitable for two or three”; of factory workers, of hard-riden postboys, and of the animals too which man compels to take a share in his troubles. In season and out of season he strove with the conventions of the well-to-do which bring upon the rest of the community this curse of overwork. In his own practice he avoided with uncompromising strictness everything which he recognized as the product of, or as contributory to, that curse. Thus, coming to believe that the dyeing of stuffs employs human energy on a vain thing, and also tends to conceal dirt, he refused during the later years of his life to wear anything that had been dyed. Ready as he was to tend the sick and comfort the miserable, he differed here in one respect from Renty. He considered carefully what were the risks of each undertaking, and incurred them only if he thought he could bring the matter to a good end—having something of Richard Rolle's instinct concerning the sinfulness of attempting that which is beyond one's might. This is not to say that his charity was restricted within the bounds of the ordinary person's easygoing benevolence. Crossing to England, he chose to share the hardships of the voyage with the

poorer passengers, because he would not countenance the vain decorating of cabins even so much as by paying the higher fare. In the steerage he met with miseries which half broke his heart; he alleviated all he could, and bore patiently the torture of acute sympathy with the rest.

But the central anxiety of his life was the existence of the slave trade. Few at that date seem to have realized the evils it involved—not only for the slave, but also, and still more, for the slave-owner—so keenly as did Woolman. A great part of his life was spent in travelling from one Quaker centre to another, to the Yearly or Quarterly Meetings; and wherever he went, he found, and he struggled manfully against, this wrong.

It is clear that with advancing years he became more and more what the superficial would call eccentric; yet the Quakers in England testify to the great “sweetness” of his company, and in his own country, despite his sincere, one might almost call it his passionate, humility, he had come to be a power.

“Get the writings of John Woolman by heart,” Charles Lamb says in the Essay on ‘A Quakers’ Meeting’; and Mr. Teignmouth Shore very suitably quotes Crabb Robinson's praise on laying down the Journal. Woolman's style savours more of the seventeenth than the eighteenth century. It has the particular and by no means common charm of a great natural gift of expression, which is yet not a perfectly adequate vehicle for the fullness of thought, emotion, and experience it is destined to express, and therefore acts also in part, and sometimes rather naively, as a restraint. His use of words is exact and sensitive; his rhythm rounded and flowing, yet not lacking either in strength or sonority; the sense he delivers always predominates over the diction. He has no learning, and little information, it would appear, beyond what he obtained at first hand by observation and by attention to his business and the affairs of the Society of Friends; but such information as he possesses he is emphatically master of. His Journal is a fine piece of literature, without being precisely literary; and in this respect it reminds one of a book now, perhaps, to some extent forgotten—Hugh Miller's ‘My Schools and Schoolmasters,’ which shows the same qualities of grave, exact, and energetic language, frankly subordinate to the matters it conveys. Put the gift of expression at a lower power, and make the subject-matter more intricate and difficult, and you get writing like Darwin's.

The story of Bishop Hare, the Apostle to the Sioux, from Mr. De Wolfe Howe has more merit as a biography than the life of John Woolman which we have been considering. The branch of the Anglican Church to which the Bishop belonged—the “Protestant Episcopal Church” of the United States—is, we fancy, generally overlooked by Anglicans at home, both in their assumptions as

to their own denominational bounds and in their habitual ideas of the American scene. Nevertheless, that far-flung branch of Anglicanism flourishes and is strong, whether England remembers it or no, and from time to time puts forth fruit that is unmistakably of the tree and equal to the best of its characteristic yield. Not the least interesting feature in the book now before us is just that it illustrates strikingly, and as it were unawares, this distinctive homogeneity of type in the elect men of a religious communion historically sundered and most diversely situated, and shows how what is sometimes called (not too happily) the Church atmosphere recreates and perpetuates itself under alien skies.

Bishop Hare's pedigree affords an instance of hereditary profession worthy of our own country, where it is easy to point to families that have been prominent in special lines for generations. Of his own father, who was on the American Committee of Revisers, it is recorded that “from the period of his ordination the Scriptures in their original texts had never been half a day out of his hands.” Hare was himself marked out, by moral predilection and physique, for a life of peaceful studies and social refinement, had not his heroic devotion carried him beyond it. Therefore, perhaps, it is that he dwells with special joy on his meeting with Ellicott (then Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol) during a brief visit to England in 1875-6. “Really an event in my life,” he writes to his sister, regarding a one-night stay at the Palace,

“for the Bishop devoted himself to me, venerable as he is, and I learned his views on many subjects in which I feel interest.

“I was gladdened by receiving while at Crewe Hall your letter of the 15 ult. enclosing one from Father, for which please thank him. Would that he could have enjoyed the Bishop of G. and B.! ‘Ὁριος and ιρα would have flown through the air like shuttlecocks. Bye the bye, tell Father that the Bishop quite agrees with him as to ἐκπορευόμενον as referring to the temporal mission, says that παπα (not ἐκ) indicates that this is what is referred to, and that Theodore of Mopsuestia was the first to suggest another meaning.”

How often, in reading this life-record, has one wished the eager-hearted Bishop another long draught of Ellicott and a really satisfying go, in lamplit session with him, at Theodore of Mopsuestia! But the lot was cast to him in less pleasant places; even then it was as a man with the menace of an irremediable breakdown already upon him, the result of overwork and sheer hardship, that he was on forced furlough for a few months. Already in 1872, at the age of 34, he had been elected Bishop of Niobrara, a diocese roughly coinciding with the present South Dakota, and at that time virtually Indian country still.

At the moment when he proceeded to the scene of his future labours the American people was in an ugly state of mind towards the Indians generally,

and clamouring for the definitive extermination of one tribe—the “murdering Modocs”—at least. Hare had other views as to the proper incidence of blame for any “murders” that might happen, and as to the qualities of the Indian. The years of work among them which followed deepened his respect for the race, and added to it a genuine affection. Their mental vigour and their sense of justice (source of many a so-called murder!) gave them dignity in his eyes; and not less was he in sympathy with their sense of a spiritual world and the discipline they gladly underwent in order to establish their personal relation with it. “I say these people are an intensely religious people,” he exclaims. “You must not hand them over to mere civilization.”

If episcopal diligence directed by a full heart and head could avert that moral denudation, he was the man to accomplish it. It is difficult to say, indeed, whether the tale of his labours or the beauty of character that qualified them leaves the deeper impression on the mind. Recognizing that he could only be worthily a bishop by being emphatically a missionary, he so organized matters as to make it possible for him to devote himself to almost continual visitation throughout a diocese in which, during the earlier years, one could travel eight days without desecrating a human being or habitation. Often the habitation in which he had to seek shelter for the night was such as a London casual would have scorned, or a prizefighter would have been chary of trusting himself to. At one time we find him waiting all day for a swollen river to fall, and spending all night and a great part of next day under the open sky; at another, his horse balks in midstream, leaving him afloat in the half-submerged cart; to say nothing of bewilderments in the snow, or vanishing trails leading to nowhere under a burning sun. Somebody one day descried on the wretched prairie “road” an approaching cart in which a huge box had left no room for seat or driver, the horse being led by a figure that trudged heavily through the winter slush. It was the Bishop. He had struck the distant railway on a return journey and found a belated Christmas consignment. Knowing the disappointment that its non-arrival would cause among his mission Indians and children, he had brought it with him, and had still a long way to go.

He had his joy in the joy of these, and the great prospering of his work. Nor was it work among Indians alone. White men crowded in as the years went on, and with the peopling of the land and the growth of cities came graver problems than the heathen presented. How he laboured, and with what effect, to equip South Dakota with the apparatus of moral and spiritual influence must be read in the book; as must also his heroic and at last triumphant fight against the roaring divorce-trade which for a time enriched and disgraced her.

Japan's Inheritance: the Country, its People and their Destiny. By E. Bruce Mitford. (Fisher Unwin, 10s. 6d. net.)

THIS is a brightly written book, and it will be none the less welcome to the average reader because of the omission of dry details of mythology and early history, as well as matters relating to the modern transformation of Japan, matters with which books on that country are apt to be overburdened. Thirteen of its twenty chapters deal with an attractive subject, the physical aspects and phenomena of Japan. The author, who writes with knowledge and a keen appreciation of scenery, tells us of Japanese mountains, lakes, rivers, and waterfalls, and incidentally of earthquakes, and his descriptions are supplemented by some good illustrations, amongst which the pictures of volcanoes and their craters are, perhaps, the most interesting in view of the recent outbreak of Sakurashima.

The rest of the book is devoted to more serious subjects. The chapter on ‘Country Life’ gives on the whole a correct idea of rural surroundings in Japan, though the author goes astray in his rendering of the word *hiyakusho*—a general term applied to members of the agricultural class. It is interesting to hear that Japan, like other countries, is confronted with the problem of the trend of population from the country to the towns, and that there is a prospect—probably more remote than the author seems to think—of the present smallholders being displaced by landowners of the European type.

In dealing with the difficult subjects of education and religion the author calls attention to the intimate connexion between patriotism and religion in Japan, and he is probably right in thinking that one of the main obstacles to the spread of Christianity is the fact of its being a foreign religion. What he says of the want of discipline in Japanese schools is true enough. It is a sign of the times, and one of the results of the inrush of Western ideas. His view of the desirability of the abolition of the Chinese characters in writing and printing will be endorsed by those who know Japan best, but the movement in this direction has made such small progress since its inception in the early eighties that, without stronger official encouragement than it has yet received, there is little hope of its success in the near future.

Chapter XVI. contains some interesting observations on the position of the Elder Statesmen, and the development of parliamentary government, from which it will be seen that very sanguine expectations are held by the author as to the ultimate triumph of democratic ideas. In the concluding chapters we are reminded that the Japanese nation is dissatisfied with the degree of equality with the West which has been attained, and that there may be trouble in the future before the relations between East and West are

finally adjusted. There is no reason to doubt the truth of the statement that the rise of Japan to her present position is responsible for much of the unrest which exists in Asia to-day; but few will share the author's belief in an eventual fusion of the Chinese and Japanese races, or even in their united action in the form spoken of as the “Yellow Peril.”

In the spelling of Japanese words Mr. Mitford's book compares favourably with most books on Japan. “Tsubuka,” on p. 68, should, however, be *Tsukuba*; and “Ainoku (barbarian),” on p. 354, is a mistake for *Ai-no-ko* (half-caste). One or two misstatements which occur may also be noticed. The 210th and 220th (not 221st) days, which are dreaded by farmers, are reckoned, not from the planting of the rice, but from the beginning of the new year (O.S.); the wearing of swords was prohibited in 1873 (not 1878), and this prohibition was not the cause of the Satsuma rebellion in 1877 (not 1878); nor are *kwanto* and *Nikko* synonymous terms.

So far as the scenery of Japan is concerned, and some aspects of its life, the author has certainly succeeded in his professed object of making Japan better known. Whether he has successfully probed the mystery surrounding what he describes as the complex entity of the Japanese soul is a point which must be left to each reader to determine for himself.

Studies in Portuguese Literature. By Aubrey F. G. Bell. (Oxford, B. H. Blackwell.)

Poems from the Portuguese. Translated by Aubrey F. G. Bell. (Same publisher, 3s. 6d. net.)

THESE Studies evidently have been a labour of love to Mr. Bell, who begins the Preface with a regret that Portuguese literature has as yet received little attention from English critics, and ends it with a modest hope that one he deems worthier than himself may champion in greater fullness the cause he loves.

That a more lengthy and detailed history of Portuguese literature may one day appear in the English language is probable. In the meanwhile it is but bare justice to Mr. Bell to say that the present volume is a highly appreciable contribution to the sum total of what can be usefully said on the subject.

Two obstacles stand in the way of any wide interest in Portuguese literature: the comparatively small extent of a sufficient knowledge of the language, and an intrinsic lack of general attractiveness in a literature pervaded as this is by the spirit of sadness.

Love, sorrow, and death—“love without joy, and death as an object of desire,” to quote Mr. Bell's own words—are the burden alike of its earliest lyrics and its poetry of to-day; its (now practically extinct) native drama is heavy with the horribly fulfilled forebodings of ancient tragedy; and much of its modern prose

is handicapped by a repulsiveness of incident and psychology imitated, with exaggeration, from foreign "realistic" schools.

Imitation has been a constant vice through the whole length of Portuguese literature—a tendency which, however, throws into relief the innate strength and virtue of the native poetic genius, displayed most distinctively in its lyrics.

That sorrowful, wistful yearning ("Saudade") has almost been adopted as a cult does not affect the fact that this melancholy form of sentiment is inbred in the Galician race, and comes out in almost every line of its really native literature, in spite of the natural surroundings of its "campos verdes de cõr de limão" and the "macio azul" of its skies.

Nevertheless, it is in nature that Portuguese poets have found the inspiration of their beautiful, if rare, appreciations of the pure joy of life, as, for instance, in the following, by the living writer Abilio Guerra Junqueiro, with the delightful imagery of the final line:—

A estrela da manhã
Na altura resplandece;
É a cotovia, a sua linda irmã,
Vae pelo azul um cantico vibrando,
Tão limpo, tão alto que parece
Que é a estrela no ceo que está cantando.

But even these lines are from a poem 'A Morte de Dom João'; and Anthero de Quental, Portugal's modern poet of hope and light, for whom João de Deus wrote the splendid epitaph,

Aqui jaz pó; eu não: eu sou quem fui,
Rajo animado de uma luz celeste,
A qual a morte as almas restitue,
Restituindo á terra o pó que as veste,

died by his own hand.

So, throughout, tragedy is on or just behind every page of Portuguese literature, covering the whole with a pall of sadness needing some moral courage to lift. Beneath, however, there is much beauty, and Mr. Bell pleads earnestly and well for a wider appreciation of "the many noble fruits in its occasionally dreary *charnecas*."

It is in poetry (and particularly in the bucolic lyrics in which the native genius finds its best and truest expression) that these fruits are mostly to be found. Drama, with the notable exceptions of the works of Gil Vicente and Almeida-Garrett, has remained exotic in Portugal; and prose—some excellent precepts for the writing of which were laid down by King Duarte in the early part of the fifteenth century—has been chiefly devoted to translation or imitation.

Portugal has had many true poets besides Camões, and it is in respect of poetry that some critics have declared the present to be the golden age of its literature.

These Studies are accompanied by short, clearly written biographies of leading Portuguese authors, from King Diniz (1279-1325) to the living Teixeira de Pascoaes, with literal renderings of the excerpts given from their works.

As to these versified translations, the author is too modest when he regards them as "but miserable echoes of the

originals." They are often something very much more praiseworthy. But he is obviously right when he warns any reader against judging Portuguese poetry from them—a warning applying with equal force to almost any translation of any poetry.

The text is accompanied throughout by informative foot-notes. The Preface is followed by a list of some general works on Portuguese literature, and the Index of Quotations is useful. That of persons is, however, incomplete.

MR. BELL's charming collection of fifty short poems should be read in conjunction with the studies we have just noticed. The poems are well selected, and range from the thirteenth century to the present time.

As another eminent critic (Mr. Edgar Prestage) has told us, "the *cancioneiros* prove that the early love songs of the whole peninsula were written in Portuguese," and the full list of celebrated Portuguese poets is a long one, since it should properly contain the names of all from the middle of the fifteenth century till the eighteenth who (with the exception of Antonio Ferreira) wrote in Spanish, and therefore are counted as belonging to that literature.

In the short Preface, dated from S. João do Estoril, Mr. Bell makes mention of the now universally accepted fact that

"the chief excellence of Portuguese literature consists undoubtedly in its lyricism, and it is the charm of many of these lyrics that they are of the soil."

Indeed, most of them, except the earlier courtly imitations, are faithful reflections of the distinctive native genius. Back to the land, in fact, have gone most of the great Portuguese poets from and including Almeida-Garrett, and in the soil they have found their truest inspiration.

On the alternate pages the author gives us his renderings into English, several of which are also to be found in the 'Studies' noticed above.

That occasionally these are something more than mere versified translations may be judged from Mr. Bell's rendering of the following lines by Antonio Ferreira on the death of his wife:—

Aquelle claro sol que me mostrava
O caminho do ceo mais chãõ, mais certo,
E com seu novo raio ao longe e ao perto
Toda a sombra mortal m'afungentava,
Deixou a prisão triste em que cá estava:
Eu fiquei cego e só, com passo incerto,
Perdido peregrino no deserto
A que faltou a guia que o levava.
Assi co' o espirito triste, o juizo escuro,
Suas santas pisadas vou buscando,
Por valles e por campos e por montes.
Em toda a parte a vejo e figuro:
Elle me toma a mão e vae guiando,
E meus olhos a seguem, feitos fontes.

That sun which ever clearly to me showed
How Heaven's path plain and sure before me lay,
And far and near with ever-living ray
Banished all mortal shadows from the road,
Has left the prison-house where it abode;
And I, alone and blind, perplexed must stray
As wanderer in desert lost, whose way
Now lacks the help that guidance had bestowed.
So that, with saddened heart, in doubt and woe,
O'er hill and plain and valley far and wide
Seeking her holy footsteps now I go.
And everywhere to me her form appears:
She leads me by the hand and is my guide,
I follow with my eyes, two springs of tears.

FICTION.

The Flying Inn. By G. K. Chesterton.
(Methuen & Co., 6s.)

MR. CHESTERTON will find his book used to support not only different but also widely differing theories. To adapt a well-known saying, in our opinion Chesterton and Chesterton's God alone knew what he meant by it all when it was being written, but by the time the critics have finished explaining it, probably Omnipotence only will retain any assurance on the subject. The knowledge that we may add to the bewilderment does not, however, deter us from entering the field.

Many will dub the whole thing a nightmare—in part, at least, we should call it a Futurist dream. To describe its setting would be as useful as to recount the contortions of an uneasy sleeper, for its incongruity rivals that of other books by the same hand.

Setting ourselves to catch the drift of what at the outset seem but incoherent ramblings, we discovered that they resolved themselves generally into a tilting at what most people would sum up in the phrase "modern Puritanism"—a Puritanism which has reached a stage little removed from gross indulgence in luxurious aestheticism. The characteristics of this code are personified in a character called Ivywood, and he is responsible for legislative acts which have the same effects on British character as follow the conjunction in nature of the two syllables of his name. The contrasting character, who sets himself to defeat these efforts at strangulation, is named Dalroy; we refuse to give the only explanation of the name which occurs to us, for it seems too far-fetched even for Mr. Chesterton. The whimsical incidents connected with the warfare between the two—they have really no connexion with the serious import of the book—we leave readers to learn for themselves, so that we may have room to consider the thoughts behind the fooling. That legislative acts interfering with the right of liberty to enjoy the bounties of Providence will tend to produce a race of hypocrites rather than decent-living men and women is happily a settled belief among *thinking* people, and in so far as Mr. Chesterton has laboured that point he has wasted his opportunity to deal with the more real question, Who is to decide where legitimate enjoyment ends and abuse begins? In this more intricate problem we are not so willing as we could wish to be to accept Mr. Chesterton as guide, philosopher, and friend. We have no more sympathy with his hero when he abuses himself and leads others to abuse his command over a keg of rum than we have for the villain of the piece when he abuses his control over his possessions—among which he includes his women-folk.

The book runs to only 300 pages, and half as many would have contained all

that is worth remembering, though that better half is really memorable. The other half we regard as a sop thrown to a public whose inconstant temper makes it necessary to provide incessant relief from seriousness—to prevent them from straying further afield to worse distractions.

At any rate, Mr. Chesterton's method makes it easier to extract and examine the good things away from their irrelevant context.

A good proportion of the doggerel interspersed is only tiresome, but the verse at the foot of p. 43 deserves musical honours. Mr. Chesterton scores more than one bull's-eye with the darts he hurls at the "unco guid" and those who, under the impression that exaggeration is growth, turn sane ideas into crazy ones; and we agree with his condemnation of those who martyr their fellows to the end that they may keep an individual faith with a very individualistic definition. There is, however, more than mere point-making in his contention that faddists enjoy inordinate attention because we lack the inspiration of such a religion as would guide and mould our thoughts to good purpose, and as space fails us, we prefer to omit a number of small cavils and show our appreciation of Mr. Chesterton's quality by a quotation:—

"'Well,' asked the red-haired and good-humoured Mrs. Mackintosh, without looking up from her work of scribbling, 'have you discovered anything?'

"For some moments Joan appeared to be in a blacker state of brooding than usual; then she said, in a candid and friendly tone, which somehow contrasted with her knit and swarthy brows:

"'No, really. At least, I think I've only found out two things; and they are only things about myself. I've discovered that I do like heroism, but I don't like hero worship.'

"'Surely,' said Miss Browning, in the Gorton manner, 'the one always flows from the other.'

"'I hope not,' said Joan.

"'But what else can you do with the hero?' asked Mrs. Mackintosh, still without looking up from her writing, 'except worship him?'

"'You might crucify him,' said Joan."

The Questing Beast. By Ivy Low. (Martin Secker, 6s.)

An infinite capacity for detail is one of the key-notes of modern novel-writing, and the book before us is modern in every sense of the word. It is a study of a woman's—a literary woman's—temperament, and it handles some delicate subjects. Let us here acquit the author at once of using her theme as a bait to lure the indiscriminating public—an accusation that can be brought against many writers of fiction to-day. On the contrary, her manner of handling is fully in keeping with the nature of the theme and every page is void of offence.

In many ways it is a satisfying book, which only fails to be remarkable by

reason of a certain lack of concentration and an over-insistence on that love for detail of which we have spoken above. But the characters have at least the merit of being alive, and they are portrayed by the aid of many little touches of shrewd observation.

"How hopelessly literary we both are!" exclaims the heroine at the termination of a brief and unconventional love-affair. In this one sentence the author sums up happily the attitude of many people towards the realities of life—of those who clutch at the shadow which is to be found in books, while oblivious of the substance that lies all around them.

We have said that the heroine of this novel is a literary woman. The author makes her the mouthpiece for the expression of views on publishers and their methods, and on the library censorship, which, strange to say, do not seem in any way an obtrusion, but fall into their proper place in the story.

Again, she makes her heroine say:—

"Do you know, I believe there are only two sorts of persons in the world, the people that go to plays and read books to be taken out of themselves, and the people that go to plays and read books to be taken into themselves. Why shouldn't I write for the sort I am most like and understand best?"

The answer is supplied by a perusal of the present book. Those who number themselves among the latter class of playgoers and novel-readers will have reason to be grateful that the author has had the courage of her convictions.

The Terms of Surrender. By Louis Tracy. (Cassell & Co., 6s.)

THE course of action that will be taken by a strong man faced by severe misfortune is always an interesting study, and Mr. Tracy has made the most of this fact. Here we have in Derry Power a type of the best that is produced by a British public school, suddenly bereft by fraud of all that makes life worth living for him. At the same time he makes a discovery by means of which he becomes supremely wealthy—a fact for which he cares nothing in view of the other circumstance.

Mr. Tracy has done well not to paint Derry's character in unnaturally blameless colours. He is human, and he yields to temptation when he finds that he can attain his heart's desire by not the most honourable means. At the moment of tasting, the cup of joy is again plucked from his lips, and life becomes additionally desolate through this fault of his. How he goes through the valley of the shadow, suffers all that a human heart can suffer, and eventually attains peace and happiness is told in Mr. Tracy's best style. The theme is, of course, well worn, but it is capable of being told and retold in such a manner as this, and if Mr. Tracy has touched no very great psychological depths, he has at least produced an excellent story.

Old Mole's Novel. By Gilbert Cannan. (Martin Secker, 6d. net.)

THIS is a rather clever *jeu d'esprit*, reminiscent of Swift both in its form and in its spirit. Mr. Cannan does not love contemporary England, it would seem, and under the title of "Fatland" our country comes in for a good deal of criticism of the kind that made 'Old Mole,' which we reviewed on the 3rd inst., at once so clever and so irritating. In the present form, however, where the fictional convention is merely nominal, this criticism comes with better effect and better grace. We are inclined to quarrel with Mr. Cannan only when he sets out to be audacious. Either he must abandon the attempt, we feel, or he must be more thorough about it. He could shock our susceptibilities, we are sure, and we might be the better for his doing so. As it is, he only slightly abrades our sense of good form. He reminds us a little of a young agnostic lighting a cigarette in church as a protest against Christian orthodoxy.

The Man Upstairs. By P. G. Wodehouse. (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

As a writer for young people Mr. Wodehouse has already achieved success. There are probably few boys, young or old, who have not enjoyed his breezy and realistic tales of school life and sports. He possesses imagination besides a light and easy touch, and although his aim is to amuse rather than to instruct, he shows himself a shrewd but kindly observer of the minor vanities and weaknesses of youthful human nature.

Mr. Wodehouse, however, by no means confines himself to the classroom and playing-field. In his present short stories, for example, he weaves a succession of ingenious plots, often leading to absurd situations and unexpected climaxes, round the love-affairs of some rather unconventional young gentlemen of various nationalities and in various walks of life. His heroes generally manage to secure the maidens of their choice, either by exercising extraordinary sang-froid at critical moments, or by the intervention of miraculous strokes of good fortune, which enable them to snatch victory out of the jaws of defeat.

It is a tribute to the author's skill that constant repetition of this theme fails to become monotonous. The characters are well sketched, and their conversation—much of it in the latest American colloquial style—is natural and witty.

It Happened in Egypt. By C. N. and A. M. Williamson. (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

THE fluency of this novel is remarkable. Adventures descend from all points of the compass upon the characters as they tour through Egypt; love affairs continue to develope; and secrets that ever increase in their impressiveness come to light, yet virtually nowhere does the story lapse into improbability or do the authors lose control over their

good humour. The plot or plots—for there are several—are too complex to be summarized, but the components (which include an up-to-date Sir Richard Burton, and apparatus such as Sir H. Rider Haggard used to delight in a few years ago) are sufficiently varied to admit of an extraordinarily lavish allowance of surprises for the reader. Both the character-drawing and the descriptions of Egyptian scenery are well done; perhaps the only impossible events of the story are those which introduce an Irish-American organization with political objects and murderous emissaries.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Coutts (John), *HOMELY THOUGHTS ON VISIONS OF FAITH AND LIMITATIONS OF THE INTELLECT*, 2d. Wood Green, Lyl

One of a series of pamphlets dealing with religious questions.

Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics, edited by James Hastings, VOL. VI., 28/ net.

The articles in this volume range from Fiction to Hyksos.

Glazier (Francesca), *JESUS AMABILIS*, a Book for Daily Prayer, 2/ net. Washbourne

A book of meditation on different aspects of the divinity and humanity of Jesus Christ.

Good Friday Addresses, by Bishop C. J. Ridgeway, Canon L. Ivens, H. Erskine Hill, and C. E. Newman, 1/6 net. Skeffington

Addresses on 'The Attraction of the Cross,' 'Leaves from the Tree of Life,' 'The Seven Last Words,' and 'In Paradise.'

Hahn (Archdeacon C. T.), *CONFIRMATION PREPARATION FOR THE USE OF MEN*, 2/6 net.

This book aims at "setting forth the Christian Faith in a reasonable light," and is intended for adult Confirmation candidates in countries where distance makes frequent meetings with a clergyman impossible.

Lillenthal (Hermann), *SEVEN TIMES HE SPAKE*, 1/6 net. Skeffington

Addresses on the seven words spoken by Christ from the cross.

Lillenthal (Hermann), *SOME ACTORS IN OUR LORD'S PASSION*, 2/ net. Skeffington

A new and cheaper edition. These sermons were preached in Lent in Hartford, Connecticut.

POETRY.

Blane (William), *A BALLAD OF MEN, AND OTHER VERSES*, 3/6 net. Constable

The title-piece is a study of friendship between two men in youth and in old age, after each has suffered sorrow. There are also sonnets, African verses, and some miscellaneous pieces.

Nicoll (Robert), *POEMS AND LYRICS*, with a Memoir of the Author, Centenary Edition, 2/6 net.

This edition has been published to celebrate the centenary of Nicoll's birth. Five poems are printed for the first time, and the spelling agrees with that of the first edition. The 'Sketch of the Life of Robert Nicoll,' by Mrs. Johnstone, and Kingsley's 'Criticism' on his life and writings are prefixed to the poems, and there is a short Glossary.

Sparrow (G. William S.), *RUBAIYAT OF A MINOR STATESMAN*, 1/ net. Heath & Cranton

A parody of the 'Rubaiyat,' satirizing modern political life.

Time and the Timeless, Songs of Shadow and of Hope, by a Physician, 2/6 Glaisher

A slender collection of verses on miscellaneous subjects, such as 'Hope,' 'Moonrise at Falmouth,' and 'In Memoriam.' Sir Andrew Clark.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Aberdeen Public Library, TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE, 1912-13.

The Committee report a reduction of the book-issues equal to 6 per cent on that of the previous year, and account for it by emigration, the long summer, and "cheap, exciting evening

entertainments." They also regret that Aberdeen has only one public library, and that development is impossible without further financial support from the city.

Bibliotheca Celtica, a Register of Publications relating to Wales and the Celtic Peoples and Languages for the Year 1911, 2/6

In addition to the catalogue of authors and books, this volume contains lists of Eisteddfodau, and newspapers and periodicals relating to Wales and the Celtic languages.

Black (George F.), *A GYPSY BIBLIOGRAPHY*, 15/ Constable

The aim of this Bibliography—which is Monograph No. 1 of the Gypsy Lore Society—is to give an account of literature relating to the gypsies. The list includes magazine articles and important references, as well as the names of separately published books and pamphlets. The writer acknowledges help from authorities in various parts of the world.

Lindsey Historical Series: A BRIEF TUDOR-STUART BOOK-LIST, by J. S. Lindsey, 2/6 Cambridge, Heffer

Containing alphabetical and classified lists of books on British History, 1485-1714, for the use of teachers and elementary students, with schemes of study.

West Ham Central Library Chronicle, JANUARY, 1d. Plaistow

Containing a classified list of recent additions, statistics concerning the issue of books, and notes and queries.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Book (The) of the Old Edinburgh Club, VOL. V. Edinburgh, Constable

Includes accounts of 'St. Margaret of Scotland and her Chapel in the Castle of Edinburgh' and 'The Old Tolbooth: Extracts from the Original Records.' The illustrations are a notable feature of the book, and there is an Appendix containing the Fifth Annual Report of the Club.

Chadwick (Mrs. Ellis H.), *IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE BRONTËS*, 16/ Pitman

The lives of the Brontë family and the various problems of their history are here dealt with, and the author has made careful pilgrimages to every Brontë shrine, abroad and in England. The many illustrations, which include several photographs not hitherto published, are a special feature of the book.

Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish of Badsey, WITH ALDINGTON, IN WORCESTERSHIRE, FROM 1525 TO 1571, transcribed from the Original Manuscript by the late Rev. W. H. Price, and edited by E. A. B. Barnard, 2/6

The transcription is preceded by a brief historical preface, and the accounts themselves are fully annotated.

English History in Contemporary Poetry: No. I. THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY, by Prof. Herbert Bruce; No. III. *THE TUDOR MONARCHY*, 1485 to 1588, by N. L. Frazer, 1/ net each. Bell

The first of these little books is divided into sections dealing with aspects of political thought and important social tendencies, which are illustrated by quotations from the contemporary poets. The second volume is an account of the Tudor Monarchy, illustrated in the same manner by passages from Stephen Hawes, Skelton, More, and other writers.

Extra-Biblical Sources for Hebrew and Jewish History, translated and edited by the Rev. Samuel A. B. Mercer, 6/ net. Longmans

Literal translations of all Cuneiform, Egyptian, and "extra-Biblical" Semitic inscriptions which are sources of Hebrew and Jewish history, and of "all Greek and Latin historical sources, down to and including those of the time of Tacitus, which throw an independent light upon the subject." The period covered extends from the earliest times to the reign of Hadrian.

Guérard (Albert Léon), *FRENCH CIVILIZATION IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY*, a Historical Introduction, 12/6 Fisher Unwin

This study is based on a series of lectures delivered last year at Stanford University, California, to supplement the usual University courses in French literature. With each section there are given a synopsis and bibliography; and chronological and genealogical tables are added where necessary.

Maples (Ellen), *PERSONAL SERVICE*, being a Short Memoir of Agnes Burton, 1/6 net. Longmans

A memorial sketch of a mission worker in Bittern Park, Southampton, with an Introduction by the Bishop of Southampton.

Newborough (Lady), *THE MEMOIRS OF MARIA STELLA (LADY NEWBOROUGH)*, BY HERSELF, 10/6 net. Nash

A translation from the original French by M. Harriet M. Capes, with an Introduction by M. Boyer d'Agen.

Stephens (Winifred), *FROM THE CRUSADES TO THE FRENCH REVOLUTION*, a History of the La Trémoille Family, 10/6 net. Constable

An account of the part played by a well-known house in French history, with illustrations.

Woodville (R. Caton), *RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS*, 10/6 net. Nash

Reminiscences of student days in Düsseldorf, adventures and sport in Albania, Montenegro, Egypt, Morocco, India, and elsewhere, and of Royalty, fellow-artists, and people celebrated in various spheres.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Cathay and the Way Thither, being a Collection of Medieval Notices of China, translated and edited by Col. Sir Henry Yule: Vol. II. *ODORIC OF PORDENONE*, New Edition, revised throughout in the Light of Recent Discoveries by Henri Cordier. Hakluyt Society

The first edition was noticed in *The Athenæum*, August 17, 1867, p. 205. It has long been out of print, and the new edition, revised with many supplementary notes by Dr. Cordier, will be published in four volumes instead of two, the first volume being issued last.

Customs of the World, edited by Walter Hutchinson, 2 vols., Introduction by A. C. Haddon, 13/6 each vol. Hutchinson

A popular account of the manners, rites, and ceremonies of men and women in all countries. Several authorities are contributors to these volumes, which contain many illustrations in black and white, coloured plates, and maps.

Newton (Henry), *IN FAR NEW GUINEA*, 16/ net. Seeley & Service

An account of missionary work in New Guinea, with a description of the habits, customs, superstitions, and religions of the inhabitants. There are illustrations from photographs and a map.

Norwegian Aurora Polaris Expedition, 1902-1903: Vol. I. ON THE CAUSE OF MAGNETIC STORMS AND THE ORIGIN OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM, by Kr. Birkeland, Second Edition, 30/ net. Longmans

A record of some of the results from observations made in the Polar expedition of 1902-3, illustrated with diagrams and charts.

Winthrop (Theodore), *THE CANOE AND THE SADDLE; OR, KLALAM AND KLICKATAT*, to which are now first added his Western Letters and Journals, edited by John H. Williams. Tacoma, J. H. Williams

The editor has written an Introduction, 'Winthrop in the North-West,' and annotated the text. There are copious illustrations, from water-colour paintings by Mr. Judson Sergeant, drawings, photographs, and old woodcuts.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Berriman (Algernon E.), *MOTORING*, an Introduction to the Car and the Art of Driving It, 10/6 net. Methuen

A description of the fundamental principles of the operation of a motor-car, written for the non-technical motorist. The text is fully illustrated with photographs and drawings, which the author has collected from *The Auto*.

Blakeborough (J. Fairfax) and Pease (Sir A. E.), *THE LIFE AND HABITS OF THE BADGER*, 5/6 London, 'The Foxhound' Office

The subject, on which the writers feel deeply, is treated mainly from the standpoint of the sympathetic sportsman, and the book is intended as a plea for the preservation of the popularly misunderstood badger. There are chapters on the 'Badger and Sport' and the 'Badger in Folk-Lore and Early Literature.'

SOCIOLOGY.

Peel (Mrs. C. S.), *MARRIAGE ON SMALL MEANS*, 3/6 Constable

A ninth edition.

POLITICS.

Arnold (Whately C.), *ROYAL RAILWAYS WITH UNIFORM RATES*, 6d. net. Simpkin & Marshall

A pamphlet advocating the nationalization of railways and the adoption of uniform fares and rates for any distance.

Land Problem (The), *NOTES SUGGESTED BY THE REPORT OF THE LAND ENQUIRY COMMITTEE*, 6d. Wyman

These notes on the Land Problem have been submitted to the Land Conference as a preliminary criticism of the Land Enquiry Report.

ECONOMICS.

Cannan (Edwin), *WEALTH, A Brief Explanation of the Causes of Economic Welfare*, 3/6 net. King

A discussion of certain economic problems, such as the differences in the wealth of different countries, and inequalities of inheritance and sex.

Gephart (W. F.), *INSURANCE AND THE STATE*, 5/6 net. Macmillan

A consideration of the probable effects of a State monopoly of insurance business.

Jones (Robert), *THE NATURE AND FIRST PRINCIPLE OF TAXATION*, 7/6 net. King

This volume is No. 37 in the series of "Studies in Economic and Political Science" brought out under the auspices of the London School of Economics. The first principle is stated to be Economy, and the various ways in which it can be expressed are examined. Mr. Sidney Webb has contributed a Preface.

Moreland (W. H.), *AN INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS FOR INDIAN STUDENTS*, 5/ net. Macmillan

An elementary textbook of Economics, containing many illustrations drawn from Indian life.

Taylor (W. G. Langworthy), *THE CREDIT SYSTEM*, 10/ net. Macmillan

A study in the principles of credit which represents to some extent an inversion of former points of view.

EDUCATION.

Ashbee (C. R.), *THE HAMPTONSHIRE EXPERIMENT IN EDUCATION*, 3/ net. Allen

A study of the practical working of English methods of education in a rural district, based on the experience of a Committee "whose endeavour it has been to construct a Unit of Culture in a country district and co-ordinate its work."

Elliott (C.), *MODELS TO ILLUSTRATE THE FOUNDATIONS OF MATHEMATICS*, 2/6 net. Edinburgh, Lindsay

The author advocates the introduction of a new kind of practical work into schools, and the models here described "are intended to illustrate some modern views upon the Foundations of Mathematics, and to show that the 'abstract' character of that subject does not forbid any attempt to bring elementary teaching up to date in that direction."

Harvard University Catalogue, 1913-14. Cambridge, U.S., the University

Containing a Calendar for the Academic, information concerning scholarships, and other matter pertaining to the University.

Macnaughton-Jones (H.), *AMBIDEXTERITY AND MENTAL CULTURE*, 2/6 Heinemann

A short review of the main facts of this subject, in the course of which the writer refers to the system of Dr. Montessori. There are various illustrations, and a scheme showing connexions of speech and writing centres with arms and hands.

PHILOLOGY.

Skeat (Walter W.), *A GLOSSARY OF TUDOR AND STUART WORDS*, especially from the Dramatists, edited, with Additions, by A. L. Mayhew, 5/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

Prof. Skeat left material for a Glossary of Rare Words, collected mainly from Tudor and Stuart dramatists. Mr. Mayhew has not much increased the word-list, but thought it advisable to increase the quotations, and in many cases to add explanations of the history or meaning of a word. Consequently, many of the articles have been rewritten to secure uniformity in arrangement.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Recantation (A): BEING A SUPPLEMENT TO A BOOK ENTITLED 'SHAKESPEARE SELF-REVEALED', by J. M., 1/ Sherratt & Hughes

A pamphlet containing the author's views on the Sonnet question.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Chambers's Practical Concentric Arithmetics, by a Head Teacher, edited by W. Woodburn, Book IV., 4d. Chambers

Simple exercises in arithmetic, arranged so as to teach the beginner to deduce rules from actual experiment and observation.

Glassen (Ernest), *A GRAMMAR OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE*, 3/6 Longmans

The most important rules of the German language are here presented in two parts—Accidence and Syntax. There are also exercises, each with a vocabulary.

Doobs (W. J.), *A SCHOOL COURSE IN GEOMETRY*, including the Elements of Trigonometry and Mensuration, and an Introduction to the Methods of Co-ordinate Geometry, "Longman's Modern Mathematical Series," 3/6

The author believes that further steps should now be taken towards the unification of mathematical science. In this volume Trigonometry is introduced at an early stage, and the methods of Analytical Geometry are developed more fully later. The elementary notions of rotation, translation, and folding are systematically applied in the establishment of fundamental geometrical truth.

English Literature for Secondary Schools, 1.

TALES OF A GRANDFATHER, Second Series, Scott, abridged and edited for Schools by J. Hutchison; 2. **WANDERINGS IN SPAIN**, Selections from 'The Bible in Spain' of George Borrow, edited by F. A. Cavenagh; 3. **SERTUM**, a Garland of Prose Narratives—Book I. SIXTEENTH TO EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES, edited by J. H. Fowler and H. W. M. Parr, 1/ each. Macmillan

These volumes contain Introductions on the authors, explanatory notes, and a Glossary. There are also exercises, subjects for essays, and helps to further study.

English Literature for Schools, edited by Arthur Burtell: SELECTIONS FROM TENNYSON, and DICKENS'S CHRISTMAS CAROLS, 6d. each. Dent

Two more volumes of the series which we noticed last week; each contains a Preface by the editor.

Molesworthy (Mrs.), *THE NEXT-DOOR HOUSE*, "Chambers's Supplementary Readers," 8d.

This story has been abridged for use in schools. The print is large, and there are some illustrations.

Shorter Modern Dictionary of the English Language, 1/ Macmillan

An abridgment of the 'Modern Dictionary,' designed for the use of children.

White (Jessie), *A FIRST BOOK OF EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE FOR GIRLS: THE HOUSE, HYDROSTATICS, AND HEAT*, "Black's Elementary Science Series," 1/6

This textbook is intended "to accompany, not to supersede, independent note-making" under the teacher's guidance, and its object is to awaken in girls a scientific interest in the house.

FICTION.

Anthon (Rose Reinhardt), *STORIES OF INDIA*, 6/ Heinemann

Translations from Indian folk-lore. A series of tales of Eastern love and religious ideals.

Bashford (Lindsay), *SPLENDORUM*, 6/ Chapman & Hall

The colossal business of the Splendrum Supply is controlled by the wealthy, self-made, and hard-hearted owner, who ignores and distrusts his only son on account of some boyish wildness. The book describes the subsequent development of the boy into an upright and capable successor to his father.

Bramah (Ernest), *MAX CARRADOS*, 6/ Methuen

The adventures of an amateur detective in crime, who differs from others of his kind in fiction by being blind.

Chesterton (G. K.), *THE FLYING INN*, 6/ Methuen

See p. 130.

Davis (Richard Harding), *THE LOST ROAD*, 6/ Duckworth

A collection of short stories of American life, though the plots are laid in various scenes. The book is illustrated by Wallace Morgan.

Diehl (Alice M.), *FROM PILLAR TO POST*, 6/ Long

The story of a girl who leaves her mother to live with aristocratic relations, but in the end returns home to marry her former lover.

Filho (J. B. N. Gonzaga), *THE MOST CHARMING WOMAN*, a Novel for Ladies, a Translation from the Second Edition of the Original Portuguese by Bella Gifford Cocker. Hodge

The biography of a famous singer, and an account of her friends and artistic career. The author has endeavoured "to place again on a firm pedestal one of the most charming women the world has ever seen."

George (W. L.), *THE MAKING OF AN ENGLISHMAN*, 6/ Constable

The romance of a young Frenchman and an English girl, which contains an autobiographical element and some criticism of English life.

Hay (J. Macdougall), *GILLESPIE'S*, 6/ Constable

A self-centred and avowed Scotsman as the central figure of this story, which culminates in a grisly tragedy involving the death of the man himself, his wife, his son, and his father. The scene is laid for the most part in a Scotch fishing port.

Herbert (Alice), *GARDEN OATS*, 6/ Lane

The character of the heroine from childhood to her married life with a rising young writer is here developed. In the course of the story she meets with much happiness, but has also to encounter many difficulties—moral, social, and pecuniary.

Hooley (Arthur), *JOHN WARD, M.D.*, 6/ Mills & Boon

The life of a village doctor is divided into three parts—Arcadia, Babylon, and the Pit—which describe his love for a woman whom he finally renounces. Other elements of the story include a colliery explosion, a village entertainment, and a deranged vicar.

Jessen (Franz de), *KATYA*, 6/ Heinemann

A romance of Russian life, some of the scenes of which are laid among diplomatic circles.

Low (Ivy), *THE QUESTING BEAST*, 6/ 4. Seeker

See p. 131.

Marchmont (Arthur W.), *MISER HOADLEY'S SECRET*, a Detective Story, "Methuen's Sevenpenny Novels,"

A new edition.

Merriman (H. S.), *RODEN'S CORNER*, "Nelson's Sevenpenny Library."

A new edition. See notice in *The Athenæum* October 1st, 1898, p. 449.

Pain (Barry), *ONE KIND AND ANOTHER*, 6/ Seeker

A collection of short stories. The majority are humorous, but there are one or two in a more serious vein.

Peterson (Margaret), *BLIND EYES*, 6/ Melrose

The story relates chiefly to two girls: one longs for excitement, and dies in the dock of a criminal court; the other does not know what she wants, and after two engagements we leave her about to marry a third man, who loves her.

Phillipotts (Eden), *THE MASTER OF MERRIFIT*, 6/ Ward & Lock

Another of Mr. Phillipotts's tales of Dartmoor life, dealing with the love-stories of two girls, and incidentally with the adventures of two highwaymen who hide themselves in an inaccessible place on the moor and plunder the neighbouring farms and travellers.

Richards (H. Grahame), *THE GARDEN OF DREAMS*, 6/ Hutchinson

Concerns the love of a titled Englishman for an Eastern woman, the daughter of a Tunisian Mussulman and an Egyptian Christian. Her father's fanaticism and greed for wealth make a secret marriage imperative, and the two flee into the desert, where they are pursued by her former lover.

Rohmer (Sax), *THE SINS OF SÉVERAC BABLON*, 6/ Cassell

Stories of a daring and mysterious adventurer who combines the beauty of Apollo with the audacity of Raffles; but he is no ordinary crackman, and his motives and his achievements are alike baffling to his pursuers.

Rowlands (Effie Adelaide), *MONEY OR WIFE?* Ward & Lock

The story of a man who renounces great financial prospects because his employer, a capricious woman, objects to his encumbering himself with a wife. His circumstances become very straitened, and when the choice presents itself a second time, his wife leaves him free to accept a fortune, and sets out to earn her own living. After much suffering on either side, the pair are happily united.

Silberrad (Una L.), *CUDDY YARBOROUGH'S DAUGHTER*, 6/ Constable

This novel relies more on its study of character than on the plot. The heroine, a shy, awkward girl with great depths of character, is in particular contrasted with her father's cousin, a charming and selfish woman, whose punishment is to wear a halo which does not fit.

Stevens (E. S.), *SARAH EDEN*, 6/ Mills & Boon

This book is divided into three parts, describing in the first the development of the power of the super-normal in a girl of English birth; in the second the life of the community which she establishes at Jerusalem to await the Second Coming; and in the third the effect of the arrival in their midst of a young artist who loves the daughter of the founder.

Sutherland (Joan), COPHETUA'S SON, 6/
Mills & Boon

The events of this novel take place in Paris, Carrara, and England, and the action consists of the love-story of two men and one woman, and their various adventures until the death of one in a revolt of the workmen in the Carrara quarries.

Uffers (S.), IDYLLS OF A DUTCH VILLAGE, translated by B. Williamson-Napier, 5/
Fisher Unwin

Tales of life in the village of Eastloorn, some of which are especially concerned with the work of the minister among his people.

Walford (L. B.), DAVID AND JONATHAN ON THE RIVIERA, 6/
Methuen

The adventures of a Scottish minister and an elder, who are accompanied by the former's valet on a trip to the Riviera.

Whishaw (Fred), A BESPOKEN BRIDE, 6/
Long
A study of Finnish patriotism, characterized by the willing self-sacrifice of individuals in the national struggle against Russian absorption.

Wodehouse (P. G.), THE MAN UPSTAIRS, 6/
Methuen

For notice see p. 131.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Essex Review, JANUARY, 1/6 net.

Simkin & Marshall
The contents include 'Arms of the Essex Boroughs: Colchester,' by Mr. W. Gurney Benham; 'Dr. Parr and Dr. Johnson in Essex,' by Mr. V. de S. Fowke; and 'Nicholas Udall and the Baintree Plays,' by the Rev. J. W. Kenworthy. Several of the articles are illustrated.

Modern Language Review, JANUARY, 4/
Cambridge University Press
Besides reviews and notes this volume contains articles on 'The Optimism of Alfred de Vigny,' by T. K. Rooker, and the 'Ancien Régime,' by Mr. G. C. Macaulay.

Quarterly Review, JANUARY, 6/
Contains articles on the 'Imperial Naturalization Bill,' by Mr. Richard Jebb; 'Modern Mysticism: some Prophets and Poets,' by Mr. Leslie Johnston; and 'The Contemporary German Drama,' by Mr. Garnet Smith.

Socialist Review, JANUARY, edited by J. Bruce Glasier, 6d.
I.L.P.
Includes articles on 'The Italian Elections, 1913,' by Leonida Bissolati; 'Revolutionary and Constitutional Methods,' by Mr. Colwyn E. Vulliamy; and book reviews by Mr. Philip Snowden and others.

Sophia, JANUARY, 2 roubles. Moscow, Nekrasov
The first number of a monthly journal which is to be devoted mainly to early Russian art, and to the study of Byzantine influences upon the work of South Russian artists, but not to the exclusion of subjects of more general interest. There are numerous reproductions of embroideries of the sixteenth century and earlier.

GENERAL.

Gardner (Mary), NURSERY MANAGEMENT, 5/ net.
Nash

A practical handbook for mothers and nurses, touching on such topics as childish ailments, clothing, nursery diet, religious training, and games. Particulars of various training schools for nurses are included, and a chapter is devoted to the care of children in India.

Green (A. S.), WOMAN'S PLACE IN THE WORLD OF LETTERS, 2/ net.
Macmillan
An article reprinted from *The Nineteenth Century*, June, 1897.

Jordan (Herbert W.), DEBENTURES AND OTHER CHARGES, 6d. net.
Jordan
A reprint of a lecture on debentures given by Mr. Jordan last November under the auspices of the Secretaries' Association.

Lings (Harold C.), MUSKETRY LECTURES FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE TERRITORIAL FORCE, 2/
Gale & Polden
These lectures contain useful information for the Territorial non-commissioned officer "who aspires to be the instructor of the men whom he hopes to lead in war." The Preface is by Major-General W. Douglas.

Noguchi (Yone), THROUGH THE TORII, 5/ net.
Elkin Mathews
A collection of essays, some of which have been reproduced from *The Academy*, *The Saturday Review*, and other journals. They include 'The Holy Houses of Sleep,' 'Daibutsu,' 'A Japanese Note on Yeats,' and 'My Attitude towards the Flowers,' and are printed on Japanese paper.

O'Donnell (Elliott), HAUNTED HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS, 3/6 net.
Nash

A collection of stories and anecdotes concerning ghostly apparitions. The author believes that many deaths attributed to syncope are due to the actions of malevolent spirits.

Year's Mind (The), HAMWORTH HAPPENINGS, by the Author of 'Leaves from a Life,' 10/6 net.
Nash

Essays on quiet country life dealing with each month of the year, in which certain characters play their parts before the reflective and elderly eyes of the writer.

SCIENCE.

Burt-Davy (Joseph), MAIZE, ITS HISTORY, CULTIVATION, HANDLING, AND USES, with Special Reference to South Africa, 25/ net.
Longmans
A textbook for farmers, students of agriculture, teachers of nature-study in country schools, and others indirectly concerned with the maize industry.

Dunlop (Col. H. C.) and Jackson (C. S.), SLIDE-RULE NOTES, "Longmans' Modern Mathematical Series," 2/6 net.

This book is based on a pamphlet published by the authors in 1911. The material has been revised and rewritten, and the additions include a chapter on the logologarithmic scales.

Ford (Walter Burton) and Ammerman (Charles), PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY, edited by Earle Raymond Hedrick, 5/6 net.
Macmillan
The American authors and editor of this textbook have in general adopted the principles laid down in the Report by the Committee of Fifteen of the National Education Association, and have emphasized important theorems by bold-faced type. Notice is drawn to the "very unusual and effective 'phantom' half-tone engravings" in the Solid Geometry.

Hatch (F. H.), TEXTBOOK OF PETROLOGY: Vol. I. THE PETROLOGY OF THE IGNEOUS ROCKS, Seventh Edition, 7/6 net.
Allen

This revised edition contains new chapters on the Pyroclastic Rocks and the Metamorphic Derivatives of the Igneous Rocks, and many new photographs and drawings.

Jacoby (Harold), ASTRONOMY, a Popular Handbook, 10/6 net.
Macmillan

A handbook, by the Rutherford Professor of Astronomy in Columbia University, for the general reader and the young student. For the sake of the former, the text is free from mathematics, but there are elementary mathematical notes and explanations in the Appendix.

Mair (David Beveridge), EXERCISES IN MATHEMATICS, with Answers and Hints, 4/6
Macmillan

The author suggests that this book "may be used as a revision course, or each section may be taken with the student's first work upon the branch of which it treats." It contains 'Typical Question Papers by Various Examining Bodies.'

Mathews (Gregory M.), A LIST OF THE BIRDS OF AUSTRALIA, 10/ net.
Witherby

This volume contains the names and synonyms connected with each genus, species, and subspecies of birds found in Australia at present known to the author: it is "a sequence" to his 'Reference List to the Birds of Australia.'

Ziwet (Alexander) and Hopkins (Louis Allen), ANALYTIC GEOMETRY AND PRINCIPLES OF ALGEBRA, 7/ net.
Macmillan

This volume, one of a series of "Mathematical Texts," edited by Mr. Earle Raymond Hedrick, "combines with analytic geometry a number of topics traditionally treated in college algebra that depend upon or are closely associated with geometric representation."

FINE ARTS.

Art Treasures of Great Britain (The), PART VIII., edited by C. H. Collins Baker, 1/ net.
Dent

The present number contains reproductions—with descriptive and critical notes—of the 'Virgin and Child,' by Carlo Crivelli; 'Truth and Falsehood,' by Alfred Stevens; 'Famille Noire Vase,' by a K'ang Hsi potter; 'Portrait of Leonello D'Este,' by Roger van der Weyden; 'Madonna and Child with an Angel,' by Andrea Mantegna; 'Berwick-on-Tweed,' by Mr. D. Y. Cameron; and an effigy of Queen Eleanor, by William Torel.

East Riding Antiquarian Society, TRANSACTIONS FOR 1912.
Hull, Brown

Includes 'Documents at Burton Agnes,' by Rev. C. V. Collier; 'The Trade Guilds of Beverley,' by Canon Lambert; and the Report of the Hon. Secretary for 1912.

Hall (H. R.), CATALOGUE OF EGYPTIAN SCARABS, &C., IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM: Vol. I. ROYAL SCARABS.
British Museum

This volume contains descriptions of royal Egyptian Scarabs, Cylinder-seals, and Seal-amulets, dating from about 4000 to 50 B.C. Mr. Hall has written an Introduction, and photographic reproductions and line drawings are distributed throughout the text.

Holman-Hunt (W.), PRE-RAPHAELITISM AND THE PRE-RAPHAELITE BROTHERHOOD, Second Edition, revised from the Author's Notes by M. E. H.-H., 2 vols., 21/ net.
Chapman & Hall
During the last years of his life Holman-Hunt was engaged in a revision and amplification of his history of the Pre-Raphaelite movement. This edition has been prepared by Mrs. Holman-Hunt from his notes, and contains much new material and a number of fresh illustrations.

Vasari Society's Reproductions, PART VIII., 1912-13; PART IX., 1913-14.
Oxford University Press

The reproductions of drawings by the Old Masters in these folios have been executed in collotype, and approximate in size to the originals. There are descriptive notes to each.

Weld (John), A HISTORY OF LEAGRAM: THE PARK AND THE MANOR.
Manchester, Chetham Society

Divided into five parts. Three are mainly historical, and give "the story of the place, first as a park of the Dukes of Lancaster and then as a manor or private estate of the Shirlburne and Weld families." There is an account of the chapel, and a chapter on 'Local Manners and Folk-Lore.'

Winans (Walter), ANIMAL SCULPTURE, Suggestions for Greater Realism in Modelling and in Pose, 7/6
Putnam

This volume does not deal with elementary technicalities, but is intended to be of some assistance to those who have advanced a certain distance in the art of animal sculpture. There are numerous illustrations.

Year's Art (The), 1914, 5/
Hutchinson

As usual, this volume includes full information concerning the latest official returns connected with the proceedings of the national art institutions, and of the associations, art societies, and galleries in the country. The chronicle of the past year comments on the reappearance of the 'Monna Lisa,' and the discovery of the Rembrandt relics, and their subsequent presentation to the National Gallery.

MUSIC.

Davidson (Gladys), STORIES FROM THE OPERAS, 6/
Werner Laurie

The writer's three series of 'Stories from the Operas' are here reissued in one volume. The additional notes on more modern productions include 'The Jewels of the Madonna,' and short biographies are at the end of the book.

"Edith Kirkwood" Chart (The) and Primer of Vocal Technique, 1/ net.

11, Pond Place, Onslow Square, S.W.
The chart sets forth a method "for obtaining correct voice production and for mastering the first principles of interpretation," and is accompanied with a key and notes on simple vocal technique.

Musical Directory (The), ANNUAL AND ALMANACK, 3/
Rudall & Carte

Includes full information on London and country professors and teachers, and the music trade in London.

A 999-YEAR LEASE IN 900.

Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio,
January 7, 1914.

WHEN Dean Stubbs lectured in the United States in 1899 or 1900, he gave an account of a lease of lands belonging to Ely Cathedral made in one of the last years of Alfred's reign. His story of the lease, which had expired a year or two before, was most interesting and valuable for the student of institutions. I have made use of the few notes taken at the Dean's lecture, but they are fragmentary, and altogether lacking in precision of detail.

Has the document been printed, or described in print? I do not find it in Birch's 'Cartularium Saxonicum,' the only possible source that I possess. May I hope that some one familiar with the papers of the Dean can supply this information?

WM. PETERS REEVES.

SIR WILLIAM LEE-WARNER.

By the death of Sir William Lee-Warner on Sunday last in Norfolk the Indian Empire loses one of the most able and devoted of her servants.

Born in 1846, Sir William—like his father Canon Lee-Warner—went to Rugby and St. John's College, Cambridge. He left the University for the Indian Civil Service in 1869 with a reputation for physical and mental efficiency, which he retained throughout his life. His abilities were soon appreciated in India, and he had a varied experience of work, being specially interested in education and the administration of native states. His 'Protected Princes of India' (1894), revised and republished as 'The Native States of India' (1910), is recognized as authoritative, for few men had so wide a knowledge of Indian law and custom as he. His educational experience included membership of two important committees and the Directorship of Public Instruction, first in Behar, and afterwards in Bombay. Cautious and learned, he made an impression alike on natives and Englishmen.

In 1895 he was called home to be Secretary of the Political and Secret Department of the India Office, and for ten years (1902-12) he was a member of the Indian Council and much regarded in matters of policy. Always a busy worker, he found time for a good deal of writing of various kinds—in the reviews, in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' and in the 'Imperial Gazetteer of India'—and he was entrusted with the biographies of Lord Dalhousie (1904) and Sir Henry Norman (1908). These books exhibit, perhaps, the defects of his qualities. They are storehouses of information concerning Indian administration, full of good sense and good taste, but they hardly show the humour and vividness which portray a character and present a man as well as the things which he did. Of the many controversies which are inseparable from Indian government Sir William took a wise and moderate view. He seemed a little formidable to the young men who came under his notice, but he was always ready to recognize ability, and was inspired with a genuine patriotic spirit. His ideals of service are expressed in a little book, 'The Citizen of India,' which is as well worth consideration as the hasty discoveries of tourists or the clamour of professional politicians.

M. DE PRESSENSÉ.

WE regret to learn of the death of M. de Pressensé, which took place last Tuesday night from apoplexy at the age of 60. His services to the public life of his time were both great and distinctive. He belonged by birth to the most highly cultured and most active section of French Protestantism, his father being the founder of *La Revue Chrétienne* and a member of the Senate, and his mother well known as a writer of religious fiction. Before beginning the work by which he made his name, Pressensé had spent some time in the diplomatic service, and his acquaintance with life in more than one European capital and with the leading personages of his own country, together with his thorough knowledge of German and English, was perhaps what counted most in his brilliant equipment as a journalist. He became foreign editor of the *Temps*, and held this post for more than fifteen years, speaking from it with an authority which was widely acknowledged. His sympathy with England, his real understanding of

English ideals and the progress of English social evolution, have justly evoked the admiration and gratitude of Englishmen.

His career—till then even and prosperous—made a sharp swerve with the advent of the Dreyfus case. He took up the cause of Dreyfus with headlong ardour, and more or less abandoned his interest in international politics for co-operation with M. Clemenceau on the staff of the *Aurore*, and for public speaking up and down France. He had been before this for some time imbued with mysticism, and thereafter he became absorbed in Socialism, and suffered his new views to make their way into the *Temps*. He was elected Socialist Deputy for Lyons in 1902, and, being now definitely identified with the party of M. Jaurès, surrendered his post on the *Temps*. Before his death he had been for some time in failing health, suffering severely from gout.

It is singular that he and General Picquart, two men whom a common interest in the Dreyfus case brought so close together, should have died within twenty-four hours of one another.

'THE CASE FOR CO-EDUCATION.'

St. George's School, Harpenden.

IN the kindly notice of our 'Case for Education' your reviewer has fallen into an error of *exegesis* which you will, I am sure, permit me to correct. In the passage quoted by him ("it is not in them that we desire the main trial of co-education to take place") *them* refers not, as he supposes, to day-schools generally, but to a type of day-school which I at least cannot but regard as ill-suited for any important educational experiment—schools, namely, "which cater for those who, having chosen a desirable residence, send their children to the nearest teaching establishment" (p. 319).

In these days of rapid travelling practically all parents who consider the choice of a school a matter of paramount importance can choose the school which seems to them the best within an area of 750 square miles, and live near enough to send their children as day-boarders. I agree with your reviewer that "the trend of modern feeling" will be increasingly in favour of this plan (our 80 day-scholars, constituting about half the school, come to us almost entirely in this way). But of such parents we say expressly (p. 318) that they "are already so far on the way to co-education that they do not seem to us to require separate treatment." If we can convince those (and both necessity and tradition make them many) who send their children to boarding-schools, the cause is won.

Again, it is not the case that we claim co-education to "be a panacea for all the ills in... present-day education." What we do claim is (p. 27) that co-education is no chance remedy, unrelated to other necessary reforms, but is on the true line of advance which is leading us through scientific methods to a better understanding of the child and of the development of his faculties in accordance with the natural laws of his being.

CECIL GRANT.

. Any reader of Appendix C in 'The Case for Co-Education' would gather that the authors desire "the main trial of Co-Education to take place" in boarding-schools. They expressly say that they "have decided deliberately against the attempt to deal point by point with the case for Co-Education in the day-school" (p. 318). If, then, Mr. Grant agrees that the trend of modern feeling is towards the day-school system, he must at least allow me to deprecate the fact that his excellent "case" is limited to the

boarding-school, since we are both of opinion that the school of the future is the day-school with the home as basis. Most parents "send their children to the nearest teaching establishment" that is suitable, and if "them" refers to such, it scarcely alters my point. But the parents "who choose a day-school in the belief... that it involves less moral risk" cannot be said to be "so far on the way to Co-Education that they do not seem... to require separate treatment." Many parents send their children to day-schools for the reason specified, and yet disapprove of Co-Education. The authors do not mention the kind of day-school; do they mean a mixed one?

Again, if Mr. Grant will re-read the review, he will see that I do not say he claims that Co-Education is a panacea for all the ills in present-day education. The remark he takes exception to was made in order to set the case in due perspective, and as a warning that other reforms of as great importance were needed in education.

YOUR REVIEWER.

LESBIA'S "SPARROW."

(CATULLUS, Carmina I and 2.)

Ramoyle, Downanhill, Glasgow, January, 1914.

THE word *passer* is usually translated by *sparrow*. Mr. Kennard Davis, in his 'Translations from Catullus,' 1913, uses the word "linnet," and observes:—

"The Latin word usually means sparrow, but it is doubtful whether it could not be applied to any small bird. I have availed myself of the doubt in translating. For even if sparrow is more accurate, the sparrow has not for us the associations of a pet."—P. 27.

Another suggestion was made by Samuel Butler in No. 3569 of *The Athenæum*, March 21st, 1896. Mr. D'Arcy Thompson, in his 'Glossary of Greek Birds,' had stated negatively that *passer* was not a sparrow,

"but he suggests no other bird as the one intended by Catullus. I venture to express an opinion that the *passere solitario*, or blue rock thrush, is the bird Mr. Thompson is in search of. This bird is a great favourite as a household pet throughout North and Middle Italy; it is a singularly sweet songster, and is one of the few birds that respond with any effusiveness to the attentions of its owners and their friends. If one goes to its cage, it will at once come down to greet one and begin to sing. There is, in fact, no bird which has anything like so strong a hold on the affections of those Italians who are attached to birds at all. In the Colleoni chapel, adjoining the church of Santa Maria Maggiore at Bergamo, those who ask to see it will be shown a little skeleton of a bird, resting on a cushion, which is laid on a column which has a weeping willow behind it; an inscription informs the stranger that he is looking on the skeleton of the *passer* of Medea Colleoni, Bartolommeo Colleoni's daughter. The bones, I do not for a moment doubt, are those of a *passere solitario*, and so, I think it likely, would those of Lesbia's sparrow be found to be had they been preserved to us."

WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK.

BOOK SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEY'S first book sale of the new year, which took place on the 14th inst. and two following days, included among other properties the library of the late Mr. W. Hale White (Mark Rutherford). The chief prices were: Dictionary of National Biography, 71 vols., 1885-1912, 24'. Poems by Currier, Ellis, and Acton Bell, published by Aylott & Jones, 1846, 39'. Keats, Poems, 1817, 26'. Arabian Nights, Sir R. Burton's translation, 16 vols., 1885-8, 24'. Tudor Translations, 38 vols., 1892-1904, 24'. R. L. Stevenson, Works, Edinburgh Edition, 32 vols., 1894-1901, 56'. Gardiner, History of England, 13 vols., 1863-88, 26'.

The total of the sale was 1,972l. 17s. 6d.

Literary Gossip.

AUTHOR wanted:—It is nearly two and a half years since a MS. entitled 'Pot-Pourri Parisien,' bearing several addresses, was left at Mr. John Murray's office by the author, who promised to call for it in a few days' time. He has not kept that promise, and communication with every address on the MS. has proved futile. If the author sees this paragraph, will he kindly make his whereabouts known to Mr. Murray?

In our last issue we described the third volume of Mr. F. W. Bain's 'Indian Stories' as a new edition in the 'Riccardi Press Booklets,' whereas we should have said *Riccardi Press Books*. The publisher, whose name we gave as 'Warner,' is, of course, Mr. Philip Lee Warner, eldest son of the distinguished Indian official whose career we notice this week.

THE original Journals of Capt. Scott have been deposited by Lady Scott at the British Museum, and are now on view in the Manuscript Department. They consist of nine larger and six smaller notebooks, the former containing notes made on board the Terra Nova, the latter having been used for the sledging expeditions. Three of these were taken to the Pole. Three of the larger notebooks—as yet unpublished—give the calculations and tabulations for the sledging parties, worked out during the winter.

THE series of articles by Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall on Turkish affairs which has recently been running in *The New Age* will shortly be published in book-form by Messrs. Dent. They do not deal with scenery and the ordinary incidents of travel, but are an attempt to appreciate the Turks as they are in their life and talk. The author's point of view, in fact, is that of the friend rather than of the traveller in search of sensation, or the correspondent who starts with a definite bias dictated by his employers at home.

THE next meeting of the Royal Society of Literature will be held on Wednesday at 5 P.M. at 20, Hanover Square, when Sir John Sandys will read a paper on 'The Literary Sources of Milton's Lycidas, with Special Reference to Certain Latin Poets of the Renaissance.' Mr. Edmund Gosse will preside.

MESSRS. SOTHEY'S sales during the next fortnight merit the attention of book-lovers of all kinds. Next Wednesday they will dispose of the second portion of Mr. John Pearson's library. Mr. Pearson has for many years enjoyed unusual opportunities of bringing together a valuable collection, and the Catalogue shows an exceptional number of first editions of English writers in excellent state. Of some of them, indeed, no other copy is known, like 'The Boke of Surveying,' printed by R. Redman, and some of the Epilogues and Prologues of Dryden. One or two of the Pope tracts are of the highest rarity, and the copy of the fifth edition

of Byron's 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers' is expressly said to be unique—there being an order of Chancery restraining its printing and publication. It would be a nice point if this order could be enforced to-day. Collectors of Florentine woodcuts may find some rare Savonarola tracts; and there is a fine collection of original Rowlandson drawings for 'The Dance of Death,' seven of them unpublished.

On February 2nd the Macquarie Collection relating to New South Wales will be offered for sale *en bloc*, and the second part of the Woolley Hall Library will be dispersed. Mr. Dunn's library, though it contained a few sixteenth- and seventeenth-century classics, was made with a view to elucidate the early history of printing; he specially desired to get unique books or first examples of presses, and the collection would no doubt have found a home in some great public institution but for his sudden death.

The portion now to be sold contains an unusual number of fine fifteenth- and sixteenth-century blind-stamped bindings in an excellent state of preservation. The importance of these bindings has only of late years been recognized by collectors, and their value is rapidly rising. Among the manuscripts there are several English Psalters; a twelfth-century English MS. of Bede; a thirteenth-century Bible from Waltham Abbey bound with a number of tracts, including a catalogue of a monastic library (perhaps that of the Abbey itself; a French thirteenth-century MS. of Seneca's 'Proverbia,' and a very fine Italian MS. of Propertius. Elias Heywood's 'Il Moro,' giving an account of a discussion in Sir T. More's house at Chelsea, is one of the rarities of this sale a little outside its general character. A number of the incunabula are of medical interest. An early "pirate" edition of St. Bernard (1492) is interesting.

To those taking a special interest in Thackeray manuscripts, drawings, and rare editions, the collection made during thirty-five years by the late Major William H. Lambert of Philadelphia has long been known as the most remarkable in private hands. Since its owner died in the summer of 1912 there has been some natural curiosity as to the fate of his collections—for Thackeray was but one of the two or three subjects in which he specialized with unfailing zeal. It was for a time believed that the Thackeray collection was to be acquired *en bloc* by an American millionaire, but news now comes that the items of which it is formed are to be dispersed by auction in New York during several days at the end of February.

This will be the largest sale of Thackerayana that has taken place. Apart from an extraordinary collection of first editions—many of them containing Thackeray's original sketches for the illustrations, parts of the original manuscript, or other personalia—there are a large number of the novelist's letters and drawings, and several of his manuscripts, including that of 'The Adventures of Philip' and that of 'The Rose and the Ring' with all the original

drawings, and many which were designed for it by the author, but have never been reproduced.

A COURSE of six public lectures on 'Parliament under the Tudors' will be given at University College, London, by Prof. Pollard, beginning next Thursday.

THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY (which claims to be the oldest Historical Society in the world) has just elected Dr. J. Holland Rose, author of the well-known 'Life of Napoleon I.,' to be a Corresponding Member.

A CAREFUL edition in print of the famous Book of Armagh—long since projected and partly achieved—has now been completed. The copy was secured from wandering abroad by Dr. Reeves half a century ago, and was purchased and given to the Library of Trinity College by Lord John Beresford. Reeves did not live to complete the task of publishing it, and it has only been completed by the Rev. John Gwynn, sometime Regius Professor of Divinity, because he has lived in vigour to a patriarchal age. As the work, though announced by the Academy as ready for sale, has not yet reached the subscribers, any fuller description of it must be postponed to a later date. The character of the venerable editor, and of those who assisted him in the work, is, however, a guarantee to all those who know them that the editing has been thoroughly done.

It is good news that a volume of Mr. F. H. Bradley's occasional papers is likely to appear in the near future. His last work, 'Appearance and Reality,' was published over twenty years ago, and his two earlier books on Ethics and Logic are so scarce, and original copies command such a price, that they are read for the most part only in an American and, we believe, pirated edition. Mr. Bradley, it is said, refuses to bow to the general demand for their republication, for the excellent reason that he disagrees with many of the opinions which he held thirty years ago. His example might be more widely followed with advantage.

MR. BERNARD LUCAS, author of 'The Faith of a Christian,' is about to publish a work containing a fresh presentation of Indian missions, which he believes, is more in harmony with modern thought and feeling on the subject than are many current accounts of it. The book is entitled 'Our Task in India: Shall We Proselytize Hindus or Evangelize India?' and offers both suggestions towards more effective work and answers to general objections. It will be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. very shortly.

The same publishers are also about to issue a new work by the author of 'Pro Christo et Ecclesia.' It has been entitled 'The Practice of Christianity.'

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON announce for Thursday next the first instalment of a serial work, to be called 'A History of the Nations,' which will be thenceforth published in fortnightly parts under the editorship of Mr. Walter Hutchinson. It is designed to give a separate account

—concise and popular, but the work of an authority upon each several subject—of all the nations of the world, and will be lavishly illustrated.

WE notice among Messrs. Longmans' announcements 'The Passing of the Reform Bill,' by Mr. J. R. M. Butler, the first publication, we believe, to come from the brilliant son of the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; and 'The Confederacy of Europe,' by Mr. W. Alison Phillips.

The same firm are starting in February 'The Layman's Library,' edited by Prof. F. C. Burkitt and Prof. G. E. Newson. The idea of the Library is, while taking account of modern criticism, to build up a constructive religious ideal. The first volumes will be 'The Faith of the Old Testament,' by Prof. Alexander Nairne, with a Preface by Prof. Burkitt, and 'What is the Gospel? or Redemption: Study in the Doctrine of Atonement,' by Dr. J. G. Simpson.

MR. R. R. MARETT's book 'The Threshold of Religion' will be issued by Messrs. Methuen on Thursday next in an enlarged edition.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will publish shortly a book by Mr. Reginald Lennard entitled 'Economic Notes on English Agricultural Wages.' In it an attempt has been made to answer the question whether a compulsory rise in agricultural wages is economically possible. Particular consideration is given to three problems—the possibility of a general rise in agricultural wages throughout the country, the possibility of an especially large increase in wages in the counties where they are now especially low, and the alleged tendency of minimum-wage regulation to produce unemployment.

MR. MURRAY is about to publish one or two works on social questions which should prove of outstanding importance. Among them are Mr. J. A. R. Marriott's study of the English Land System—an expansion of the important articles recently published in *The Fortnightly Review*—and Mrs. Bosanquet's history of the C.O.S.: 'Social Work in London, 1869-1912.'

MR. JOHN S. FARMER's series of 'Tudor Facsimile Texts,' begun in 1907, now includes over 143 volumes. These facsimiles, which are for all purposes of study as valuable as the originals, and may be accepted with confidence as accurate, deserve a wider support than they have hitherto received.

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER will publish immediately 'Parsifal, and Tristan and Isolde: the Stories of Richard Wagner's Dramas told in English,' by Mr. Randle Fynes and Mr. Louis N. Parker. The object of the authors has been to retell these stories in language neither pedantic nor so bald as to be unreadable. The transcriptions are not intended to displace the various literal translations.

BEFORE the month is out Messrs. Mills & Boon promise a new novel by Miss Jessie Pope called 'The Tracy Tubbses.'

Lovers of humorous fiction—all too scanty, to our thinking—may well make a note of this.

AN interesting book of reminiscences has just appeared in Copenhagen, viz., the memoirs of Bishop Monrad, the Danish Prime Minister during the war against Prussia and Austria in 1864. Some years before his death in 1887 he wrote down his impressions of the inner history of that disastrous chapter of Danish foreign and military policy, but the manuscript has only now been issued for publication—exactly fifty years after those events.

THE FIRST NUMBER of *The Political Quarterly* will be published at the beginning of February by Mr. Milford, of the Oxford University Press. It will include articles on the Home Rule Situation, the Dublin Labour Dispute, the United States Senate, the Registration of Titles to Land, Municipal Government in Birmingham, the School in relation to Civic Progress, and reviews of events and books.

THE Librairie Larousse has recently published an edition of Alfred de Vigny's works which will prove attractive to the general public. It consists of seven volumes tastefully bound, and is abundantly illustrated with plates reproducing portraits and old prints. To each volume is prefixed an Introduction written by M. Gauthier-Ferrières.

M. ABEL HERMANT the novelist will henceforth write in *Le Temps* the chronicle headed 'Vie Parisienne,' which was formerly signed by the late Jules Claretie.

M. FAGUET, who was a Professor at the Sorbonne from 1890, having given up his post, has been pensioned off. He will thus be able to devote all his time to criticism.

The Cornhill Magazine for February opens with an unpublished Sonnet by Robert Browning, addressed to the memory of his parents. Sir Henry Lucy contributes a further instalment of his reminiscences, 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness: Nearing Jordan.'

'The Real Syndicalism,' by Mr. H. Warner Allen, is a sketch of the new agriculturists' movement in France, which is neither revolutionary nor collectivist. In 'A National Benefactor: Sir Robert Hunter' Canon Rawnsley tells of the work of a remarkable public official and private upholder of common rights.

'That Other One,' by Mr. A. C. Benson, records a curious spiritual experience; and 'The Old House and the New: a Dialogue' is a fantasy of past and present by Mr. Bernard Holland. In 'Rory of the Glen' Mr. Gilbert Coleridge writes of Highland sport under an old ghillie. Short stories are 'The Seventh Gun,' dealing with an Irish wager, by Mr. Jeffery E. Jeffery, and 'The Witch of Kandor,' a West African tale by Mr. W. H. Adams.

Harper's Magazine for February includes a poem, 'Old Friends,' by Mr. Le Gallienne; a short story, 'The Amethyst Comb,' by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman;

and articles by Mr. Sydney Brooks and Mr. Norman Duncan.

Chambers's Journal for February will contain an article on 'The Kaiser: Another View,' by an unnamed author; 'The Rhinoceros in Siberia,' by the Rev. D. Gath Whitley; 'The China Coast,' by Mr. J. G. Smith; and 'The Flight of the Empress of the French from the Tuileries,' by Mr. George Pignatorre.

SIR JOHN DUNCAN, one of the proprietors of *The South Wales Daily News*, an active promoter of higher education in Wales, and an eminent journalist, died on Tuesday last at Penarth. He did much towards the foundation of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, and served for a long time on the Court of the University of Wales. He was twice Chairman of the Press Association, and with Baron de Reuter organized the special foreign and colonial service of Reuter's Agency.

MR. F. DE BAUDISS has recently died at Hampstead. 'The Wellington College French Grammar,' in which he collaborated with his friend the late H. W. Eve, is his best-known title to the gratitude of teachers and scholars; but he did much other work, both in helping his friend with the 'German Grammar,' and in the preparation of editions of German and French classics.

Those who never knew him personally, but have used the 'French Grammar,' will hardly be surprised to learn that he succeeded in identifying himself with the spirit of English school-life to a degree unusual for a foreigner.

BARON HERMANN VON SODEN, Chief Pastor of the Jerusalem Church in Berlin, met recently with an accident on the Underground Railway which, on Thursday, the 15th inst., proved fatal. He was born at Cincinnati in 1851, and educated at Tübingen. He had been Chief Pastor since 1901, and, while already eminent for his work as a scholar and theologian, became also well known as a preacher, and beloved for his care of his people. Textual criticism with the study of Palestine was his chief field. 'Palestine and its History'—perhaps his best-known book—was the outcome of many journeys to the Holy Land. He took a vigorous part in the controversy over "historicity," and about four months ago completed a work in four volumes upon New Testament texts.

PROF. RUDOLPH GENÉE died on Monday at Berlin, at the age of 89. His chief work was the popularization of Shakespeare in Germany, and the enthusiasm and industry which he brought to it were amazing. Besides his 'Shakespeare'—the fruit of fifteen years' work—he published no fewer than forty-four books and articles on the subject, as well as an amusing parody on the Baconian theory entitled 'The Goethe Secret.' Philologically his achievements do not rank high, but he often struck out illuminating ideas, and certainly, alike by his writings and his recitations, gave a powerful impetus to the study of Shakespeare abroad.

SCIENCE

Glimpses of Indian Birds. By Douglas Dewar. (John Lane, 7s. 6d. net.)

THE thirty-nine articles which go to the making of this book have all known a previous existence in various periodicals, and are essentially "glimpses" rather than a revelation of the tenets of a naturalist who glories in his heterodoxy. It appears that any and every theory regarding the operation of natural selection is to Mr. Dewar as a red rag to a bull—an animal which in reckless courage he goes far to rival. The present reviewer has not read 'The Making of Species,' which he has written in collaboration with Mr. Frank Finn, and without this clue his fulminations in these pages indicate a destructive far more than a constructive attitude. Lest his critic should fail to join issue with him, he invites him to choose his own ground, leaving Indian birds out of the discussion, for he maintains that all his arguments with regard to these apply equally to those of the British Isles. He is much perturbed at the parlous state of modern zoological science; according to him, biologists are divided into two camps—the theorists, who are at present in power, and unscrupulously ignore or distort all facts subversive of their fetishes; and the practical men, breeders and field naturalists, who form the opposition, and make themselves obnoxious by supplying the awkward facts aforesaid. Even so, would such conditions really tend to the fossilization of science? Surely the existence of these "authorities" provides the very best stimulus to the researches of those to whom they are a bugbear; there is nothing more discouraging to the independent investigator than to have no accepted doctrine to assail.

We think, however, that the author has drawn an exaggerated picture. It is true enough that Darwin and Wallace might well have prayed to be saved from some of their friends, and that much undiluted nonsense has masqueraded as science under cover of their names; but it is totally misleading to suggest that field naturalists as a body constitute a solid opposition to the theory of Natural Selection, with the "professional biologists" deliberately retarding every progressive step. (Incidentally we must admire the disingenuous way in which Mr. Dewar ostentatiously scans the ranks of these discredited, unpractical theorists for the ungentle critic who may pick holes in his book.) Recently Mr. W. P. Pyecraft gave us his 'History of Birds' (with an appreciative Introduction by Sir E. Ray Lankester—a gentleman of whom Mr. Dewar does not think much), in which he puts the case for natural selection as regards birds with great restraint and moderation; at the same time he is himself a joint editor of the well-known magazine *British Birds*, which first and foremost keeps in touch with every fact of scientific value which the best field observation can supply.

Now, if Mr. Dewar cannot accept the theories of Darwin and Wallace, we agree with him that his proper course is, in the first place, to pile up all the facts which tell against them; but to bolster up his evidence with personal abuse will certainly not help his case, and he must beware of falling into the error that he finds so intolerable in his opponents—of ignoring such facts as do not fit in with his own theory. For we gather that he has a rival theory—or hypothesis, perhaps we should say; it is just hinted at rather mysteriously in a paragraph or two, the gist of the matter being that he would substitute "Mutation" for Natural Selection. Without more precise knowledge of Mr. Dewar's conclusions and his methods of arriving at them, it would be impossible to offer any general criticism, but we permit ourselves a few comments, while endeavouring to preserve an open mind for further impressions.

In the first place if Mr. Dewar has read the sixth edition of 'The Origin of Species,' he has done less than justice to the carefully reasoned passages in chap. vii., in which Darwin answers his critic Mivart. He might have been replying to Mr. Dewar himself, complaining at the outset of the assumption that he (Darwin) attributed nothing to variation independently of natural selection. He then proceeds to consider in some detail the objection which had attracted most attention—"that natural selection is incompetent to account for the incipient stages of useful structures." Mr. Dewar, on the other hand, quite ignores his arguments when he quarrels with the so-called protective mimicry of butterflies, and advances the insuperable objection "that the likeness cannot be of much use until it is fairly strong. How, then, is the beginning of the resemblance to be explained?" He is on newer ground when he is at some pains to prove that butterflies are not preyed upon by birds to any appreciable extent, and hence the protection is unnecessary. He is probably right in his facts here, but it is still open to Darwinians to maintain that he is confusing cause and effect, and that it is because the protective colouring of the butterfly at rest has done its work (through natural selection or otherwise) that it is comparatively safe from its enemies; once on the wing, a butterfly is probably not so readily captured as might be expected.

Again, the author tells us that all the tragedies he has observed in which a bird's nest has been raided took place at night. "What, then [he argues], becomes of the elaborate theory of protective coloration?" This is an objection of some weight, for against purely nocturnal marauders the most unobtrusive colours would be of little avail; on the other hand, it may be urged that protective coloration has presumably minimized the dangers of the day and confined them to the hours of darkness, though the truth of the matter would often be that the victim was marked down by some diurnal prowler—e.g., a

cat—and the raid effected after nightfall to secure a greater chance of success. Thus such occurrences might be directly traceable to the need of protective coloration, and tend to the elimination of the more conspicuous individuals by natural selection.

In the same chapter Mr. Dewar undertakes to demonstrate "how erroneous is the orthodox doctrine that the survival of the fittest is the result of a struggle for existence among adult organisms." After describing the enormous infant mortality among the bulbuls in his garden, he argues:—

"There are three critical stages in the life of a bird—the time when it is defenceless in the egg, the period it spends helpless in the nest, and the two or three days that elapse after it leaves the nest until its powers of flight are fully developed. When once a little bird has survived these dangerous periods, when it has reached the adult stage, it is comparatively immune from death until old age steals upon it. If zoologists would perceive this obvious truth, there would be an end to nine-tenths of the nonsense written about protective colouring."

What is this contention that adult organisms alone are subjected to the test of the survival of the fittest? In the field of ornithology many would claim that protective colouring plays an even larger part in the three early stages described than in the case of the adult. But even if we accept the "orthodox doctrine," as Mr. Dewar puts it, his argument, which is to confute old-fashioned zoologists once and for all, is quite fallacious in one important particular. There is clearly a fourth period of extreme danger in the life of a bird—that during which the duties of incubation and rearing nestlings are performed. It is precisely this factor, in the view of Darwinians, which has largely determined the duller plumage of so many female birds. All the other dangers that threaten the helpless young are together less than the chance of sudden death overtaking the mother. Mr. Dewar, indeed, advances the view—at the risk of offending the ladies—that, while the tendency is for all birds to 'assume brilliant plumage, the cocks are in a sense superior beings, and tend to be a stage or two ahead of the hens as regards evolutionary development.

Some of the author's arguments on the puzzling subject of 'Birds in White' rather belie his pose as the uncompromising opponent of Natural Selection. On this topic his most interesting contribution is the suggestion that "whiteness of feather seems to be correlated in some way with the power to resist cold and damp."

In his chapter on the swallow-plover, or pratincole, Mr. Dewar describes a very remarkable display of the so-called "injury-feigning," in which a whole colony took part together. Like many observers, he cannot persuade himself that it is in any sense an intelligent act. He regards the bird as torn by conflicting emotions.

"We all know [he writes] that instinct teaches birds to fly away from all birds or beasts of prey or large, strange moving objects; but instinct teaches them to guard

their eggs. Now, when a human being approaches the eggs of a pratincole, these two instincts come into violent opposition, and the bird's mental equilibrium is much disturbed; the result is that the bird undergoes all manner of strange contortions."

He adds that such contortions undoubtedly serve to distract the attention of predaceous creatures, and are useful to the species, and "hence such behaviour must tend to be perpetuated by natural selection." If he recognizes Natural Selection here, his dismissal of the logical extension of the principle seems inconsistent.

A History and Description of the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope. By Sir David Gill. (Stationery Office.)

BEFORE the close of his official life as His Majesty's Astronomer at the Cape, Sir David Gill had written a description of the equipment of the Observatory, of which he was Director from 1879 to 1907, with full accounts of the instruments that had been added under his superintendence. It seemed expedient to add to this a history of the Observatory which has been prepared since Sir David's retirement, and the result, published by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, forms the volume now before us.

Provided with diagrams and plates, it shows fully the additions to the list of instruments and to the programme of work in the last thirty years which have raised the Observatory from an institution of earlier type, where meridian observing was the staple and only work, to its present position of one taking its part in the modern extension of astronomy known as astrophysics. It is impossible to give here in a short space any adequate account of what has been done in that time, but Sir David Gill has told the history well, and in many cases with full description of methods which make the book very valuable. The growth of the Observatory is shown by the frontispiece exhibiting parallel photographs of the staff in 1879 and in 1906, the numbers in the two pictures being eight and thirty-four respectively.

Besides the astronomy proper, survey operations in South Africa have been proceeding since 1883 (mainly under the direction of Sir David Gill) which are of great importance to geodetic science. The astronomical unit of measurement is the mean distance of the earth from the sun, which is exhibited generally as a number of seconds of arc with fractional parts known as the solar parallax. To convert this unit into miles it is necessary to know the size and shape of the earth, and in this way astronomy depends on geodesy—the science of earth measurement. Our knowledge of the figure of the earth depends on the measurement of the actual lengths of arcs of the meridian, or of parallels of latitude in different parts of the sphere, and the arcs that are already available lie in comparatively high northern latitudes, and are not excessive in length. The pioneer Lacaille, a French abbé and astronomer sent by the Paris Academy of

Sciences, measured an arc in Cape Colony in 1752, which was the beginning of the survey of South Africa, to determine whether the form of the earth is the same in the Southern hemisphere and the Northern, but, unfortunately, was not able to settle this point satisfactorily. Maclear, the third Director of the Cape Observatory (1833-70), extended Lacaille's arc, and cleared up an outstanding discordance in his work, so that Sir David Gill soon after his appointment felt that the prosecution of a survey of South Africa could not be considered outside the duties of his office, but rather that H.M. Astronomer should take the initiative. Sir Bartle Frere, then Governor of the Colony, gave the recommendations his cordial support. Sir George Colley, Governor of Natal, and his successor Sir Charles Mitchell were no less sympathetic and helpful, and in January, 1883, an agreement was arranged between the Governments of the two colonies to undertake the principal triangulation of both territories as a joint work. It is needless here to describe the details of this survey; it is sufficient to say that it was completed by 1896.

Sir David Gill then proposed to extend this triangulation northward, approximately along the thirtieth meridian of east longitude, eventually to reach the mouth of the Nile, and then to join with the Russian arc and complete the longest arc of meridian measurable in the world. Cecil Rhodes had already been approached, and, though he was impressed with the magnificence of the scheme, and saw how it fitted in with his plans of a Cape to Cairo railway, he was not able to take any immediate steps, but promised financial help at a later date. The survey of Rhodesia was begun in 1897.

After the war, when the administration of the Transvaal and Orange River colonies passed into new hands, and Lord Milner was convinced that maps of the country were among the first essentials of good government, an Ordnance Survey of the Colonies was undertaken, Col. Morris being appointed Superintendent. Sir David Gill was asked to be honorary scientific adviser to the Government on this survey, and as Col. Morris had taken a leading part in the surveys of Cape Colony and Natal, continuity of method was assured. It remains to be added that a sum of money was collected in England by Sir George Darwin to pay the expenses of a short triangulation to connect the survey of Rhodesia with that of the Transvaal.

The full details of these surveys are naturally not given in this volume, but the summary of results is valuable and sufficient. The triangulation of the thirtieth meridian is now complete almost as far north as Lake Tanganyika, and is progressing southwards from the Mediterranean under the hands of the Geodetic Survey of Egypt. Intermediate short arcs have been undertaken by the Belgian and German Governments, so that the world of science may expect the complete scheme before long.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC.—Jan. 15.—Sir Henry H. Howarth, President, in the chair.—Messrs. Richard Dalton, Robert Kerr, and R. James Williams were elected Fellows of the Society.

Exhibitions: by Miss Helen Farquhar, a series of coins, from 17 pieces to half-crowns, with equestrian figures illustrative of the style and workmanship of the Civil War engravers, including signed pieces by Rawlins and Briot; by Mr. William Gilbert, an unpublished milled sixpence of Elizabeth of 1562, with a dot between A and D of the reverse legend; by Mr. L. A. Lawrence, a small iron tobacco box with a portrait of Charles I. in silver on the lid; by Mr. F. A. Walters, a medallion of Hadrian, being a large brass (Cohen No. 184) enclosed in a moulded bronze ring; and by Mr. Percy H. Webb, a rare second brass of L. Domitius Alexander, tyrant in Africa 308-311 A.D., with reverse: INVICTA ROMA FELIX KARTHAGO.

Miss Helen Farquhar read a paper on 'Nicholas Briot and some Country Mints during the Civil War.' Mr. Symonds has recently shown that Briot had died in the service of Parliament, which has disproved the tradition of the artist's uninterrupted service of Charles I. at Oxford; Miss Farquhar was able to show that Briot continued to serve the king by making secret journeys from London to York and Oxford after the outbreak of hostilities, as was clear from his widow's petition to Charles II. at the Restoration, recalling the miseries she and her family had suffered when this was discovered. Miss Farquhar showed how Briot's hand could be traced in the Civil War coinages of these two mints.—A discussion followed, in which Mr. Symonds, Mr. Brooke, Col. Morrisson, and the President took part.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Jan. 21.—Annual Meeting.—Mr. C. J. P. Cave, President, in the chair.

The Council, in their Report, referred to the various branches of work which had been carried on by the Society during the past year. These included researches in the upper atmosphere, meteorological lectures, the collection of phenological observations, and the commencement of the preparation of a series of normal values of the climatological elements of the British Isles.

The President presented to Mr. W. H. Dines the Symonds Gold Medal for 1914, which the Council had awarded him in recognition of his distinguished work in connexion with meteorological science.

Mr. Cave, in his Presidential Address, dealt with the subject of upper-air research. He pointed out that research in the upper air may be by means of a manned balloon with observer and instrument, or by self-registering instruments sent up in kite, captive balloon, or free balloon. Kites were first used for this purpose by Dr. Wilson of Glasgow, 1749; and also in Arctic expeditions in 1821 and 1836. The box kite and the use of steel piano wire instead of line enabled greater heights to be obtained, and both were adopted by the Blue Hill Observatory in 1895. The use of kites was not taken up in England till 1902, when Mr. Dines flew them from a steamer. After referring to the use of balloons and the ascents made by Glaisher and others, the President said that danger to life in high ascents caused MM. Hermite and Besancon to use a registering balloon in 1893; a free balloon carried a recording instrument, the recovery of the instrument being dependent on the balloon being found after its descent; a height of nine miles was reached in France, and thirteen miles in Germany soon after. He next referred to the various types of instruments used in this way, and described Mr. Dines's meteorograph, which is an extremely simple and light instrument. Rubber balloons are generally used, and as they ascend they tell us of the winds above the surface, a special theodolite being used for observing the balloons. The International Commission for Scientific Aeronautics directs the studies for upper-air research, and special days are arranged for international ascents of balloons and kites, stations in various parts of the world taking part in the work. The first great result of these researches has been the discovery that the atmosphere is divided into the Troposphere, where the air is in constant movement, horizontal and vertical, and the Stratosphere, where turbulent motion seems to cease. The Stratosphere begins at about 7.5 miles in these latitudes. The method of investigation is new, but many other results are beginning to come to light, and it seems as though changes of weather do not begin at the surface of the earth, but are dependent upon movements taking place about 7.5 miles up.

HISTORICAL.—Jan. 15.—Prof. Firth, President, in the chair.—Sir Frederic George Kenyon was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Society.—The election was announced of Messrs. S. Percy Smith, Lindsay Buick, D. W. A. Hughes, A. Freeman, H. H. Dodwell, W. W. Williams, and the Rev. Pascal Robinson, as Fellows.—The University Club Library, New York, was admitted as a Subscribing Library.

A paper was read by Mr. A. G. Little upon Roger Bacon, the probable seven hundredth anniversary of his birth falling in this year. Mr. Little reviewed the recent progress in publication of critical editions and estimates of Roger Bacon's works, and sketched the career and extraordinary achievements of the encyclopædic genius of the thirteenth century, whose 'Opus Majus' is so strongly suggestive of 'The Advancement of Learning' by his great—scarcely greater—namesake in the seventeenth century. In his prophetic announcement of the necessary mathematical basis for the study of the physical sciences, Roger may be said to have gone beyond Francis Bacon.

Dr. Hirsch spoke on Bacon's philological learning, and Mr. Steele and Col. Hime also spoke.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON.** Royal Academy, 4.—'Medieval Architecture: its Nature and Basis of Art,' Prof. E. S. Prior.
— Institute of Actuaries, 5.—'On the Extension of Existing Valuation Methods of grouping Policies by the Employment of a System of Weights,' Mr. A. E. King.
— St. Bride Foundation, 7.30.—'Letterpress Printing from 1501,' Mr. R. A. Peckie.
— Institute of British Architects, 8.—'London Traffic Problems,' Col. Sir Herbert Jekyll.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Relation of Industry to Art,' Lecture II, Sir G. Waldstein. (Sanior Lecture.)
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Measuring and Quantity Surveying,' Mr. G. Corderoy.
— Geographical, 8.30.—'Exploration in Dutch New Guinea,' Mr. A. F. B. Wollaston.
- TUES.** Horticultural, 1.—'Some Aspects of American Forestry,' Prof. W. Somerville.
— Royal Institution, 3.—'Animals and Plants under Domestication,' Lecture II, Prof. W. Bateson.
— Anthropological Institute, 8.—'The Life of the Australian Tribesmen,' Prof. Baldwin Spencer.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Further Discussion on "Superheating Steam in Locomotives,"
- WED.** Royal Academy, 4.—'Construction, Shadows, and Reflections,' Mr. W. L. Wyllie.
— Irish Literary, 4.30.—'The Old Balladists,' Mr. Padric Gregory.
— Society of Literature, 5.—'The Literary Sources of Milton's Lycidas, with Special Reference to Certain Latin Poets of the Renaissance,' Sir J. E. Mandys.
— University of London, 5.30.—'The Decisive Point and Moment in Modern War,' Col. O. Ross.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Japanese Colour-Prints,' Mr. E. F. Strange.
- THURS.** Royal Institution, 3.—'The Mind of Savage Man: (2) His Moral and Religious Life,' Dr. W. McDougall.
— Royal, 4.30.—'The Origin of Thermal Ionization from Carbon,' Prof. O. W. Richardson: 'The X-Ray Spectra given by Crystals of Sulphur and Quartz,' Prof. W. H. Bragg: 'On the Temperature Variation of the Photo-elastic Effect in Strained Glass,' Prof. L. N. G. Filon; and other Papers.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 8.30.—'Some Historic Styles of Bookmaking,' Mr. G. H. Palmer.
- FRI.** Royal Academy, 4.—'The Roman and Byzantine Contributions to Medieval Art,' Prof. E. S. Prior.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Testing of Materials for Use in Engineering Construction,' Lecture II, Mr. E. W. Monkhouse. (Academic Meeting.)
— Royal Institution, 9.—'The Foundations of Diplomacy,' Mr. H. Wickham Steed.
- SAT.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Selected Musical Composers: (2) Henry Purcell,' Prof. P. Cadden.
— Irish Literary, 8.—'Irish Nationality and Gaelic Genius,' Rev. W. H. Drummond.

MESSRS. LONGMANS have in the press 'Flying: some Practical Experiences,' by Mr. Gustav Hamel and Mr. Charles C. Turner. Mr. J. Elrick Adler adds to the book a chapter on the Physiological and Medical Aspects of Aviation, and there will be other special contributions, including one by Mr. Marconi on Wireless Telegraphy.

The same firm also promise 'Flight without Formule: Simple Discussions on the Mechanics of the Aeroplane,' by Commander Duchene, translated by Mr. John H. Ledeboer, the editor of *Aeronautics*.

MR. C. S. WRIGHT has been appointed University Lecturer at Cambridge in Surveying and Cartography. He has had, says *The Cambridge Review*, considerable experience in practical surveying in Northern Ontario and the Rocky Mountains, and was in the Antarctic with Capt. Scott in charge of the work in physics, his reports of which are expected shortly.

FINE ARTS

Francisco Goya: a Study of the Work and Personality of the Eighteenth Century Spanish Painter and Satirist. By Hugh Stokes. (Herbert Jenkins, 10s. 6d. net.)

FRANCISCO GOYA is one of the most remarkable figures in the history of Art. He was equally at home at Court and in the tavern, in his studio and in the arena. Wherever he found himself, he was keenly in touch with the life around him, watching it, living it, and storing up impressions which were afterwards to be transferred to canvas or the copper. He was impelled by a restless vitality: many stories are told of the wild escapades of his youth and of his amorous adventures. At the age of 78 he made the journey from Madrid to Paris, alone and stone-deaf, "to see the world," and he studied the life of the city with all the enthusiasm of an adolescent.

The same astonishing vitality is the outstanding feature of his work. His output was enormous. He has left nearly 600 paintings, and he etched 250 plates, and we may safely assume that an artist of his temperament abandoned or destroyed as much again, for he was a confirmed experimentalist. He never attained to a perfect manipulation of oil paint, or even to a definite technique; he was too impatient by nature, his interests were too scattered, and impressions crowded on his brain with too great rapidity. He grappled with the problems before him in the first manner which suggested itself, and he set no limits to the tasks he undertook. Hence the extraordinary inequalities in his work. When he succeeds, he produces a masterpiece breathing life from every corner; when he fails, it is the failure of an imperfect method, the failure of a man relying too much on his genius and not sufficiently upon his craft.

Mr. Hugh Stokes has given us a sympathetic treatment of the painter's life. Acknowledging his indebtedness to previous biographers, he traces Goya's development throughout his long career. Goya only arrived at his highest level after much groping in the dark. There is as much difference between the earlier and later tapestry cartoons as between the early etchings after Velasquez and 'Los Caprichos,' and his portraits show the same development.

A knowledge of the life which Goya saw around him, and of the history of those troubled times in Spain, is necessary for a full appreciation of his genius, and Mr. Stokes draws vivid pictures of the Courts of Charles III., Charles IV., and Ferdinand VII., and points out how profoundly the artist was moved by the horrors of war. He also lays stress upon the part played in his life by the Duchess of Alba, that *grande passion* which came to him at 47. The critics have been inclined to deny Goya the sense of beauty, because he often

sacrificed it to vigour of conception and force of light and shade; but the pictures painted from the Duchess, or inspired by her memory—notably 'La Maja Vestida' and 'La Maja Desnuda,' and in many plates of 'Los Caprichos'—show a great feeling for delicacy of form and grace of action. His best work dates from this period: 'Los Caprichos' were produced immediately after the "rupture," and they were followed by his first portraits and the frescoes in San Antonio de la Florida.

It is difficult to define Mr. Stokes's precise attitude towards 'Los Caprichos.' In the chapter devoted to a consideration of these etchings he protests vigorously against Ruskin's vandalism in destroying a set, and he defends Goya against Hamerton's charge of coarse-mindedness and vulgarity; but in another part of the book (p. 12) he tells us that "it is difficult to dismiss the feeling that sometimes the satirist is lower than the creature he flays." He rightly discredits the attempts which have been made to read personalities into the figures, but on the whole draws too little attention to the exceptional quality of these etchings.

Mr. Stokes writes in a bright and entertaining style, and the forty-eight illustrations which accompany the text are extremely well reproduced, affording a satisfactory suggestion of the master's handling of paint, and characteristic use of aquatint in etching.

The Splendid Wayfaring. By Haldane Macfall. (Simpkin & Marshall.)

THE affectation and pomposity of Mr. Macfall's method of writing are likely to prejudice a reader of a scientific turn of mind against his book. Mr. Macfall's style is alternately reminiscent of the thundering of Carlyle and the conversation of an Oxford undergraduate; capital letters abound, and 'The Splendid Wayfaring' is studded with purple passages, epigrams, and aphorisms; the chapters are headed 'Of Life,' 'Of the Splendour of the Passions,' 'Of Criticism and the Milk of Asses,' 'Of the Mighty Acreage of the Garden of the Arts, and of the Vast Significances that dwell therein,' and so forth; and we are told that to "sense," is "the basic essence of the act of Art." This love of a picturesque phrase creates an impression of dilettantism, which is increased by the "precious" appearance of the book, with its red moiré binding and affected gold lettering. The text is decorated by Mr. Lovat Fraser, Gaudier Brzeska, the author, and Gordon Craig, and it is difficult to discover any great merit in these head- and tail-pieces, which seem to us both pretentious and lacking in significance; their relation to the text, indeed, in the majority of instances, is far from evident. In a work which, the author tells us, is intended to be an affirmation of his concept and his faith, and "a lamp to draw back to the pursuit of vital things those that stray in futile and aimless wandering amid the

graveyards where the great and lesser dead lie buried," we could have dispensed with a form of decoration which never rises above the pretty.

This impression of dilettantism is unfortunate, because Mr. Macfall is an enthusiastic lover of Art and a writer of experience, and his book, in spite of its bombast and its verbiage, is in reality a spirited protest against those who regard Art as a luxury of the leisured classes. Art, he explains, far from being only this, is an integral part of all progress, whether of humanity, a nation, or an individual. Art stands for an outlook, an attitude towards life. What distinguishes man from the lower orders of creation is his capacity of communion with his fellows; reasoned speech (written or spoken) is his intellectual means of conveying his thoughts—and Art is his "sensed" means of communion, or means of conveying his feelings; but, as a thought does not become a part of life until feeling has entered into it, Art is indispensable to Science, and Progress can only be achieved by these two forces, Science and Art—the one representing the reasoning side of man, the other his passionate and sensitive energies. Throughout the book Mr. Macfall shows himself in touch with the more vital element in modern thought, which preaches active as opposed to passive morality: "It is not by his Thou Shalt Nots, but by his Thou Shalts that man reaches to the heights, walks to fulfilment of the vast realm of life, knows Reality, and breathes nobility"; and Art, regarded as the expression of man's "sensing," is one continual "Thou Shalt," demanding of the artist at once courage, concentration, and sensibility in the highest degree. This, then, if we read him rightly, is our author's message to the artist who halts, as every artist halts at some moment in his life, and asks himself, "Is it worth while?" Mr. Macfall tells him that it is well worth while, and that to those who love the emotional life, to those who love the sensible world, Art is the only thing which is really worth while; for by Art alone, and the love of Art, can man rise above the ape and the lunatic, and continue on the road to his highest development.

Whether Mr. Macfall's message, which can easily be misinterpreted, is likely to be of service to artists is, of course, open to question. It is doubtful whether artists have really any need of Art theories. The great artists have for the most part been simple men, more concerned with painting than with Art; their work, apart from its craft, has been but the expression of their personality and their outlook; and artists to-day continue to say their word to the world, as artists have said it in the past, with a supreme unconsciousness, leaving to the critic and the scholar the task of determining such problems as "the basic essence of the act of Art."

EXHIBITIONS OF MODERN ETCHINGS.

M. BAUER is well known in England both as a painter and etcher, though the no man's land between line work and painting is peculiarly his own, and probably certain tinted chalk drawings represent him at his best. As an etcher he is often grandiose, delighting in the contrast between mammoth architecture and pigmy crowds. The latter he has a gift for rendering with the simplicity of line which maintains the illusion that they are indeed life-size, while at the same time he gives them character. The slender spider's web of line on plates of considerable size, by means of which he enforces this contrast between very small and very large entities, becomes difficult to manage when there is any large area of shadow to be represented, and most of his greatest successes have depended on the use of enormous spaces of bare wall flooded with light. *A Festival Day on the Ganges*, No. 30 in the exhibition now showing at Mr. Gutekunst's Gallery, is somewhat of this order, the great flight of steps affording an obvious means for establishing a relation between the figures at its base in the foreground and the buildings above it in the distance. It is an attractive plate, but not quite of his best, the figures being loosely drawn, and a certain want of finesse in the delineation of the slender boat in the centre of the composition setting up an approximate standard of form just where precision would have been most valuable. It is much better, however, than its neighbour, *A Bazaar in Damascus* (29), with its scribble of meaninglessly varied line. No. 38, *An Oriental Palace*—surely a motive from the Alhambra—is the best of the three large plates, the extensive wall-space of pendentives offering just the opportunity for delicate rhythmic variation of similar forms which enables the etcher to lay great masses of mysterious shadow, which yet remain interesting line. In M. Bauer's smaller plates, adroit and well conceived as they are, we are made to feel how much of their spaciousness depends on this illusion of intrinsic bigness in their subject-matter, in comparison with the scale of form within the compass of a fine line. We feel their reduced resources in this respect as we should not with an artist who secured spaciousness by the fullness with which his command of angles explored the intricacies of three-dimensional space. *Sophia* (37), and *The Indian Mountains* (42), which closely resembles a painting of M. Bauer's of the 'Sierras,' are the best of these smaller plates.

M. A. D. van Angeren, who shares the gallery with M. Bauer, is an etcher of rather photographic vision, who has nevertheless the advantage of being free from imitation of contemporary etchers, so that what little impulse to design is shown is at least his own. In *The Mooring-Post* (13) the pattern afforded by the crests of a surface of choppy sea is well utilized with a delicate sense of perspective. The ships in the distance are extraneous, and add nothing to the interest of the design. *The Garden* (23) is more complete as a whole, but has not the same refreshing virtue of bringing a new theme within range of the etcher's needle. *The Mill* (18), shorn of its sails, is another creditable plate.

At the Dürer Gallery in Dover Street Mr. Frederick Carter displays his facile invention and dramatic use of violent effects of light and shade. A restless desire to be sensational is his principal defect, and it seems a pity he could not be engaged in designing posters, in which it might become

a merit. Incidentally we might add that the introduction of lettering would be a steadying influence of considerable value on these designs. Lettering for this purpose is as useful as architecture, which Mr. Carter indeed uses, such buildings as the New Gaiety and the Piccadilly Hotel having made, apparently, considerable impression upon him. His taste, however, inclines to the "Baroque," and he conceives of art as rather too exclusively a rhetorical exercise. As a school exercise after a course of designing groups of cupids of the conventional order—i.e., not regarding them as children, but as little figures without individual character—one can conceive of a student taking up the figures of the Italian comedy, for they offer a set of provisional types useful as an introduction to the use of character by the designer. In drawing up an academic syllabus such a course would be quite intelligible, and indeed intelligent. Mr. Carter, however, is inclined to linger unduly in this phase of experiment.

'AN INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.'

I OBSERVE that your reviewer, in dealing with Mr. Francis Bond's book last week, criticizes a list of collegiate churches which it contains, and suggests the addition of certain names to the list. But (1) he has not noticed that the list refers only to collegiate churches, the fabrics of which are still in use, and that Thornton, the mediæval church at Pleshey, and one or two other of his examples, are therefore excluded from it.

(2) He falls into the popular confusion between collegiate churches and churches to which corporations of chantry priests were merely attached. In vol. i. p. 20 of his book Mr. Bond has kindly inserted and acknowledged a note supplied to him by the present writer, in which caution against this confusion is expressly given, and Clifton in Nottinghamshire—one of the instances suggested by your reviewer—is cited as an example. The college of Clifton, the licence for the foundation of which was granted on October 24th, 1476, was a college of a warden and two chaplains in the chapel of the Holy Trinity in the church of St. Mary, Clifton. The church itself remained an ordinary parish church with its own rector. In other words, the college was not the governing body of the church, but an independent corporation within the church. The college of Towcester stood precisely on the same footing.

A. HAMILTON THOMPSON.

*** It appears that the list in question was supplied by Mr. Thompson. He contends that there is an innate difference between collegiate churches and those to which corporations of chantry priests were merely attached, instancing those of Clifton, Notts, and Towcester as belonging to the latter class.

The reviewer has for years been well acquainted with the constitutions of both Clifton and Towcester, and considers that he was thoroughly justified in styling them colleges in the broad acceptance of the term. When the "Victoria County History" began to give its attention to the religious houses of the various shires, this very question was fully discussed, and it was decided to term them both colleges. This 'History' may surely be regarded as authoritative.

To the best of the reviewer's remembrance, a fair amount of the old collegiate church of Pleshey stands and is in use to-day.

Fine Art Gossip.

No. 15 of the *Journal* of the Imperial Arts League is largely concerned with the advisability of establishing a Ministry of Fine Arts in this country, a topic which leads to some interesting discussion. We learn that a large and influential committee is now at work with a view to formulating a practical scheme for presentation to Parliament. Mr. Wynford Dewhurst is optimistic on the subject, and expects the Minister in question "before many moons have passed." Mr. C. F. A. Voysey, on the other hand, thinks that State interference will be mischievous, if not futile. Mr. W. J. Day deals faithfully with present tendencies in photography, regretting the methods of "faking" which secure prizes at exhibitions.

The picture "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved," by Kyrik Woronoff, owing to an accident to the steamer which is bringing it from Russia, will not arrive in time for the day fixed for the opening of the Doré Galleries. The private view has therefore been postponed till Monday next.

A RATHER interesting point is raised—and settled—by a correspondent in Wednesday's issue of *The Times*. Sir Charles Waldstein, in his lecture to the Royal Society of Arts on Monday last, had seemed to imply an opinion that death duties may be claimed upon all or any works of art, an opinion which even solicitors have been found to entertain. But by section 20 of the Finance Act, 1896,

"such pictures, prints, books, manuscripts, works of art, scientific collections, or other things not yielding income as appear to the Treasury to be of national, scientific, or historic interest,"

are to be taken as constituting a separate estate, altogether exempt from taxation. The wording above was found to be insufficient to cover works of purely "artistic" interest, and there was inserted in the Finance Act of 1909-10 a clause which definitely extended the relief to them.

MR. ALFRED WOLMARK has presented some of his portraits of Shakespearian scholars to Stratford-on-Avon Memorial Picture Gallery—Dr. Furnivall, Mrs. C. C. Stopes, Mr. Poel, and others.

THE current *Cambridge Review* points out that "for the third time in succession the prominent post of Director of the British School of Athens has fallen to a Cambridge scholar." Mr. A. J. B. Wace, Fellow of Pembroke, and at present a lecturer in St. Andrews University, assisted his predecessors, Prof. Bosanquet and the retiring Director, Mr. R. M. Dawkins, in their archaeological work, and his explorations in Thessaly and Macedonia are well known to scholars.

THE OFFICE OF WORKS—acting by the authority given them by the Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Act of last year—have intervened and forbidden the destruction of No. 75, Dean Street, the Georgian house, the claims of which to public attention we set forth in our last issue. They have issued a preservation order, the effect of which is to postpone for eighteen months any alteration or the demolition of the building pending a decision as to its fate. There seems to be a desire that it should be allowed to remain in private hands rather than be converted into a museum, as had been at first suggested. We understand that an order to destroy the house had been given by the local authorities. It is gratifying to note the widespread interest that the case has aroused—evinced by the stream of well-

pleased visitors who within the last few days have satisfied a curiosity of a kind which should certainly be fostered.

THE grave of Admiral Sir Edward Whitaker, whose skill and valour as a leader in the assault on Gibraltar in 1704 contributed largely to the victory, has been rediscovered in Carshalton Churchyard. The "plain, flat stone, undecorated by any epitaph," which had marked it, disappeared in the course of "restorations" fifty years ago. It is proposed to fill the west window of the church with stained glass as a memorial of him.

THE VICAR OF LITTLE DUNMOW sends us an appeal for funds to place in his church a Fitzwalter memorial. It is desired to record the services rendered to county and country by the great family of Fitzwalter (the heads of which were for three centuries Lords of the Manor and patrons of the Priory); and chiefly by Robert, third Lord, leader of the Barons in their struggle for constitutional liberty against King John. He was buried by the high altar of the Priory church (long ago demolished, except for the south aisle, which survives as the parish church), but his only record is in the pages of history.

A chain of authorities goes to prove that the Barons, under his leadership, played no merely selfish game, but claimed also for the masses the rights of constitutional liberty. East Anglians will be glad to recall the part taken herein by the Eastern Counties through Fitzwalter and the Eastern Barons, both at Bury St. Edmunds in 1214 and at Runnymede in 1215.

Donations may be sent either to Messrs. Barclay's Bank, Great Dunmow, or to Mr. Hastings Worrin, Bouchiers, Little Dunmow, marked "Fitzwalter Memorial." A bronze or marble tablet in the Priory church is contemplated, which will cost at least 50*l*.

MESSRS. LONGMANS are publishing in February 'A Bibliographical Catalogue of the Printed Works illustrated by George Cruikshank,' by Mr. Albert M. Cohn. This forms a guide to the value and nature of all the books, pamphlets, and tracts illustrated by Cruikshank, and describes no fewer than 820 works.

MR. E. B. HAVELL is publishing with Mr. Murray another study of the art of India. This is entitled 'Ancient and Medieval Architecture,' and, following a method of classification different from that now accepted among Orientals, carries the history of Indian architecture down to the Mohammedan conquest.

Mr. Murray is also publishing Vols. III. and IV. of Prof. Baldwin Brown's 'The Arts in Early England.' These new parts are concerned with Anglo-Saxon art and industry in the Pagan period. The numerous illustrations are founded on the writer's own photographs, and the plates constitute an attempt to provide a "corpus" of the types found in Anglo-Saxon tomb furniture.

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER are publishing next Thursday 'Art and Common Sense,' by Mr. Royal Cortissoz, art-editor of *The New York Tribune*. The writer believes that art is not an esoteric mystery, comprehensible only to the artist and the critic, and his purpose is "to test modern movements and reputations in the light of common sense."

MESSRS. ROGER & CHERNOVIZ of Paris announce that 'Le Dictionnaire Critique et Documentaire des Peintres, Sculpteurs, Dessinateurs, et Graveurs,' two volumes of which have already appeared, is satisfactorily drawing towards completion. This encyclopædia of the fine arts is under the general editorship of M. E. Bénézit.

MUSIC

ARNOLD SCHÖNBERG AND POST-IMPRESSIONISM IN MUSIC.

MORE than a year has passed since Herr Arnold Schönberg's Five Orchestral Pieces, Op. 16, were produced by Sir Henry J. Wood at Queen's Hall. They were heard there for the second time last Saturday at the Symphony Concert, and under the direction of the composer. The Russian composer, Stravinsky, in his later works, follows lines of his own in harmony; moreover, music is surely not the proper medium through which his peculiar views concerning religion or philosophy can be expressed. Nevertheless, he is mild in comparison with Schönberg. The latter has bidden farewell to diatonic harmony, while on matters of form and thematic development he is a law unto himself. Herr Karl Linke, in an essay on the composer, states that the "rubbish of centuries" must be removed before we can listen properly to the composer's later works. Many would not care, even if it were possible, to clear away that rubbish—to them the lines on which Bach, Wagner, Beethoven, achieved greatness, to say nothing of other composers, are too essential. For the present Schönberg then is as a voice crying in the wilderness.

The above advice is from an admirer of the composer, but it evidently coincides with utterances by Schönberg, showing how he has broken with the past. He was not always so revolutionary. If from the beginning he had refused to be bound by any law, custom, or practice of his predecessors, we should have felt that there was a spirit of independence in the man, and that time and experience would tone down his extravagances. But it was not so. Last Thursday week, at the Music Club, an early work of his was played—a String Sextet, in which the rhythmic life and certain harmonies pointed to modern influences; but there were not a few expressive passages, some of them consisting entirely of diatonic harmonies. The change has come fairly rapidly. In all Schönberg has composed about twenty works, and he is still under 40 years of age. His present attitude may be only a passing phase, and in time he may make profitable use of some of his interesting experiments in harmony and orchestral colour.

The composer, in his 'Harmonielehre,' has explained that in composing he is guided solely by feeling, and that to correct a sudden idea (*Einfall*) by outward formal reflection in most cases spoils it. The harmonies also come to him with the idea. Where subconscious reflection ends and conscious reflection begins with great composers is, however, a mystery which they themselves cannot unravel.

We cannot as yet judge Schönberg, but can venture to say that he has not convinced the musical world that he is the coming man. There are two duties for us

to perform: one is to note the admirable rendering of the Sextet by the English Quartet and two extra players; the other to praise the Queen's Hall Orchestra for the care and ability displayed by them in wending their way through what, to the uninitiated, seemed continuous *dædalian* discords. Schönberg has written his pieces for a large orchestra, and the music is very complicated. Of the five numbers the second, depicting a pensive, plaintive mood, was the most satisfactory.

Musical Gossip.

THE concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society at Queen's Hall last Tuesday was chiefly interesting for the two novelties by Mr. Frederick Delius, whose individuality is beyond dispute. It, however, sometimes seems as if he were struggling with his thoughts and feelings, so that they are not expressed in the clearest possible manner. Of these two pieces that cannot be said; moreover, they are short and written for a small orchestra—two good qualities. There are times when a large orchestra may be wanted, but not for these mood pictures. One is 'On hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring,' based on a simple Norwegian folk melody. The cuckoo notes are certainly heard, but they are not of chief importance, neither is spring, which generally suggests cheerful music; but they represent the composer's feelings amidst such surroundings. Something similar could be said about the second, 'Summer Night on the River.' The music in both is singularly delicate. They were conducted with great care by Herr Mengelberg. As yet we prefer the second.

M. Sapelnikoff gave an excellent performance of the solo part of Rachmaninoff's Pianoforte Concerto in c minor (Op. 18). The work may be clever; but alike in thematic material and treatment it falls short of inspiration.

A DELIGHTFUL reading of Ravel's Quartet was given by the Parisian Quartet at the concert of the Société des Concerts Français yesterday week at Bechstein Hall. The music is certainly unequal, but contains some of the composer's freshest and cleverest writing. Of two songs by M. Gabriel Dupont, 'Ophélie,' the second, was the more natural. The programme contained also two by M. Jean Cras, in which skill was exhibited rather than emotion. 'Apaisement,' by the late E. Chausson, owes its charm largely to its spontaneity.

THE long-talked-of opera 'Parisina,' of which the poem is by Signor Gabriele d'Annunzio and the music by Signor Mascagni, has just been produced at Milan. *Le Ménestrel* of last Saturday describes the poem as very fine, though quite unsuitable as a text-book for opera, while the music is said to be completely lacking in inspiration. At the second performance the fourth and last act was suppressed, and many cuts were made in the previous ones.

THE Neue Bachgesellschaft has organized a grand Bach festival, which will be given at Vienna from the 9th to the 11th of May, under the auspices of the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde of that city.

THE death is announced of Miss Margaret Burney, daughter of the late Archdeacon Burney. Dr. Charles Burney, the author of 'The General History of Music,' who was twice married and had eight

children, is mentioned as her ancestor. This year, by the way, occurs the centenary of his death (April 12th, 1814). His 'General History of Music' (1776-89) is still a valuable source of information, although in facts and dates many errors occur. Certain opinions of his with regard to contemporary composers are now obsolete. For example, after praising Handel as "the only Fughist exempt from pedantry," he says:—

"Sebastian Bach, on the contrary, like Michael Angelo in painting, disdained facility so much, that his genius never stooped to the easy and graceful. I have never seen a fugue by this learned and powerful author upon a motive, that is natural and *chantant*: or even an easy and obvious passage that is not loaded with crude and difficult accompaniments."

WE notice also the death of Valentine Zubiaurre, a Spanish composer of considerable note. He was born at Garay in 1837, went when young to South America, and on his return studied at the Madrid Conservatoire under Eslava. His opera 'Ledia,' the last of which we find mention, was produced at Madrid in 1877. Among his other works are *zarzuelas* and an oratorio.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
— Sunday Concert Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
MON. London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
— Gelseo Quartet, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
TUES. Natalie Aikzery's Piano Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Adelaide von Staveren's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Eolian Hall.
WED. George Henckels's Vocal Recital, 2, Bechstein Hall.
— British Chamber Music Players, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Madeline Royle and Horace Fellowes's Piano and Violin Recital, 8.15, Eolian Hall.
— Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
THURS. Twelve o'clock Chamber Concert, Eolian Hall.
FRI. Victor Benham's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
SAT. London Ballad Concert, 2, Royal Albert Hall.
— Symphony Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

"THE QUEEN'S PLAYERS" IN 1636.

DRAMATIC RECORDS of Henry VIII.'s reign are very scarce, and therefore it may be of interest to some students to have the text of a little Chancery suit to which I was guided through the studies of Mr. J. S. Young. It is undated by the scribe, but a proximate date may be reckoned. The appeal was addressed to "Sir Thomas Awdley," who was appointed Chancellor in 1533, and he was made Lord Audley of Walden, November 29th, 1538. The complaint states that the company were Queen Jane's players, "late her servants." As she was only married in June, 1536, and as the cause of the dispute was referred back to "a year and three quarters past," and she died in 1537, the complaint must have been brought just before the Chancellor was ennobled in 1538.

The document does not tell us much. It only gives the names of the chief members of the company as John Young, David Sotheerne, and John Mountfield (names that appear in the Lord Chamberlain's books); and shows that they had been travelling professionally in "the northern parts," and came to trouble over their packhorse.

The only earlier notice of "the Queen's company" was in 1532, when it must have been Queen Katherine's, whose waning power may have accounted for the trifling reward at Oxford "given to her players by the President's orders," viz. 12d. (E. K. Chambers, ii. 249).

Early Chancery Proceedings Uncalendared.

(Bundle 931, 11, Y., no date given.)

To SIR THOMAS AWDLEY, LORD CHANCELLOR.

In most humble wise sheweth unto your goode Lordshippe your dayly orator John Yonge mercer, that whereas he with one John Slye, David Sotheerne, and John Mountfield, late servants unto the most gracious Queene Jane, abought a yere

and 3 quarters past, to thentent for the further increase of lyvinge to travall into the north partes in exercisinge theire usuall feates of playeing in interludes, he your said orator, with his other companions aforesaid, hyred a gelding of oon Randolphe Starkey to beare there playing garments, paying for the use of the same gelding twenty pence weekley till there comyng home ageyne, at which time the said Starkey well and truly promysed to your said orator and other his said companions that the said gelding should be goode, and able to performe there journey where of trouthe the same geldinge was defectyve, and skarsly served them in there said journey, by the space of four wekes, by occasion whereof your said orator, with other his said companions, susteyned great damage, as may evidently appere to all that have experience in such travayles and affayres. Ageynst whom they can attayne small redress onles they shuld leve other their more necessary affayres to be undoon, yet nevertheless the said Starkey, intending to have more for the hyer of the said geldinge then of equitie is due, And also to charge your said orator of the hoolle hyer, where of trouthe he made his bargayne and receyved earnest for the hyer of the said geldinge, as well of thother thre aforesaid as of your said orator. He late comenced a playnt of dett upon the demande of twenty-four shillings only agaynst your said orator before the Sheriffes of London, who upon the same caused hym to be arrested, in which accion he declared upon a graunte of payment of forty shillings for the said geldinge to be made by yor said orator sole, whereof he affirmed hymself to be satisfied of sixteen shillings, wherewith yor said orator, having no lerned councill, pleaded that he owed him nothinge, &c... In which Accyon your said Orator is nowe lyke to be condemned onles yor goode Lordshippes lefull favour be to hym shewed in this behalf. In consideration whereof it may please the same to graunte a writ of Cerciorari to be directed unto the Lord Mayor and Sherevez of London commandinge theym by the same to remove the tenor and cause of youre saide orator's arrest before your Lordship in the King's Highe Courte of the Chancery at a certaine daye by your gracious Lordship to be lymitted, to thentent the circumstances thereof maye be by your saide Lordship examined and ordered according to equitye and good conscience. And your said orator shall ever more praye to God for the prosperous preservation of your goode Lordship in Honor.

ATKYNs (attorney).

Further papers concerning this suit do not seem to have been preserved. But it gives the earliest picture yet known of "the glorious vagabonds who erstwhile carried fardels on their backs under the Queen's licence."

CHARLOTTE CARMICHAEL STOPES.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE revival of 'The Darling of the Gods' at His Majesty's Theatre last week afforded a series of spectacles in the five acts and ten scenes which are calculated to impress the public. Reality and common sense are throughout sacrificed to spectacular display, and, as the drama itself, though interesting, is entirely unconvincing, this should give little cause for regret. In two or three of the scenes, however, dramatic incidents lose force, and become almost ludicrous, owing to this overstraining after effect. At the ruined shrine, for instance, where the last tén of the Samurai are suddenly aware that they are surrounded by enemies, literally with-in speaking distance, the farewell speeches and salutes are drawn out to such length that, one imagines, some hot-headed soldier in the audience, losing all patience, will one day jump on to the stage to lead these men of words into action. Sir Herbert Tree's portrayal of the half-comic, yet wholly repulsive Zakkuri was clever. Miss Marie Löhr as Yo-San was charming in her love scenes, and Miss Lucy Wilson as Rosy Sky, the unfortunate geisha, was effective.

WE confess to a distinct sense of wearied disappointment with the debate on miracles held on Monday at the Little Theatre.

As Mr. Chesterton seemed to suggest in his summing-up, little progress had been made in the fruitful and difficult subject by the end of the various speeches, and our personal beliefs suffered no change by the wit or reasoning of the opposing arguments. If we did not entirely agree with Mr. Chesterton's ideas, we at least were satisfied with his definition of a miracle as such a departure from the natural course as argues an intelligent force behind things. The matter was seriously considered by most of the debaters, and we had earnest and thoughtful speeches from Dr. Warschauer of Bradford and Mr. Hilaire Belloc. There was a relatively small amount of humour to a superabundance of cheap wit. The promising hints thrown out by Mr. Sinnett of his personal experiences in spiritual things were, owing to lack of time, unfortunately withheld from us—a fault which could easily have been remedied by a less unpunctual beginning; while the no less tantalizing promise that Mr. Chesterton would meet "all comers" was also broken for the same reason.

FIVE one-act plays were produced on Wednesday at the London Pavilion by Mr. Shaun Desmond—'Turkish Delight,' by Emily Londonsack; 'A Temporary Engagement,' by Hylda M. Robins; 'Cigars,' by Florence E. Eastwick; 'The Question Is—,' by Mr. Charles Beatty; and 'The Burglar,' by Mr. Cecil D. G. Franklin. None of them proved a real contribution to dramatic literature.

NEXT WEDNESDAY Mr. Kenelm Foss will produce at the Little Theatre a new piece by Mr. Bernard Shaw, entitled 'The Music Cure,' which will be played in conjunction with Mr. Chesterton's 'Magic.' The principal part, that of a professional pianist, will be taken by Miss Madge McIntosh. In 'Magic' Mr. E. Harcourt Williams will take the place of Mr. Franklin Dyall, who is relinquishing his part owing to another engagement.

MR. SEYMOUR HICKS AND MISS ELLALINE TERRISS are taking the leading parts in Mr. George M. Cohan's four-act farce 'Broadway Jones,' which will be produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Tuesday, February 3rd.

MATINÉES will be given on Tuesday and Wednesday in next week, at the Court Theatre, of two children's fairy plays—'Meg, the Match Girl,' by Myrtle S. Jackson, and 'Bob-over-the-Wall,' by Dorothy L. Sulman. The receipts will go to the maintenance of the Women and Children's Homes, Duxhurst, Reigate.

MR. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH will revive Mr. C. Haddon Chambers's 'The Tyranny of Tears' at the Comedy on Thursday, February 5th.

ANOTHER revival is due early in March at the Globe Theatre, where Mr. Oscar Asche and Miss Lily Brayton will mark their return to London by producing 'Kismet.'

MISS JEANNETTE SHERWIN, daughter of Madame Amy Sherwin, who has achieved considerable success as a reciter, has been engaged to play the part of Hecuba in 'The Trojan Women' of Euripides for the People's Free Theatre for Poetic Drama. The play will be produced at the Docks Theatre, Canning Town, on February 6th, and will be staged for twelve nights.

MR. GRANVILLE BARKER AND MISS LILLAH MCCARTHY's repertory season at the Savoy comes to an end this week. The theatre will reopen next Friday with 'A Midsummer Night's Dream.'

MR. LAURENCE IRVING AND MISS MABEL HACKNEY start their Canadian tour at Montreal on February 9th, their repertory consisting of four plays—'Typhoon,' 'The Unwritten Law,' 'The Lily,' and 'The Importance of Being Earnest,' this last by arrangement with Sir George Alexander. Mr. Irving intends on his return to produce Herman Bahr's comedy 'Bonaparte.'

KEBLE HOWARD has arranged a second repertory season at the Grand Theatre, Croydon, beginning on March 9th. It is believed that he is relying chiefly on English comedy.

THE annual dinner of the Incorporated Stage Society will be held next Sunday week at the Trocadero, when the chair is to be taken by Sir Sydney Olivier. The speakers will include Her Highness the Rane of Sarawak and Mr. George Moore. Applications for tickets (7s. 6d. each) should be addressed to Mr. Allan Wade, 36, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C. The next production of the Society will consist of two plays by Anatole France—'Au Petit Bonheur' and 'Comedy of the Man who married a Dumb Wife.' Mr. Ashley Dukes is responsible for both translations.

THE February number of *The Century Magazine* will contain an article by Sir J. Forbes-Robertson called 'The Theatre of Yesterday, To-day, and To-morrow.' Sir Johnston writes hopefully, and seems to us to have all the more right to be heard from the fact that, as he tells us, this is positively his first contribution to any magazine.

WE regret to notice the decease of Mr. Richard Green, who met with a tragic death on the London and South-Western Railway at Surbiton yesterday week. It will be remembered that Mr. Green was associated for some years with the Gilbert and Sullivan company, and also appeared in several productions at the Opéra Comique.

MR. JOHN WATERS BOUGHTON, managing director of the Portsmouth Theatres Company, died suddenly last Sunday morning. He was well known to the leading members of the profession in London, many of whom appeared at the Portsmouth Theatre Royal during his management.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT has been appointed Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur. This has been a long-expected recognition of the numerous services she has rendered to French dramatic art.

AN adaptation of Marlowe's 'Faustus' will shortly be produced at the Théâtre des Arts in Paris. It is also possible that, later, performances of the same author's 'Edward II.' may be given at the same theatre.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. — E. C. H. — S. H. — J. C. C. — Received.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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An open foe may prove a curse
And the dawn comes up like thunder
As if some lesser God had made the world
Attain the unattainable
Behold this ruin! 'twas a skull
Better an old man's darling
Black is the raven, black is the rook
Born of butchers, but of bishops bred
Build a bridge of gold
But for the grace of God there goes John
Bradford
But when shall we lay the ghost of the
brute?
Could a man be secure
Do the work that's nearest
Dutton slew Dutton
Ego sum Rex Romanus et supra gram-
maticam
Equal to either fate
Even the gods cannot alter the past
Fair Eve knelt close to the guarded gate
Fighting like devils for conciliation
From what small causes great events do
spring
Genius is a promontory jutting out into
the infinite
God called up from dreams
Great fleas have little fleas
Habacuc est capable de tout
He who knows not, and knows that he
knows not
Hempseed I sow

I counted two-and-seventy stenchies
I shall pass through this world but once
Idols of the market-place
If lusty love should go in search of beauty
In marriage are two happy things allowed
In matters of commerce the fault of the
Dutch
Is he gone to a land of no laughter?
La vie est vaine
L'amour est l'histoire de la vie des femmes
Les beaux esprits se rencontrent
Love in phantastick triumph sat
Mr. Pillblister and Betsy his sister
Mon verre n'est pas grand, mais je bois
dans mon verre
Music of the spheres
Needles and pins, needles and pins
Nor think the doom of man reversed for
thee
O for a booke and a shadie nooke!
Oh tell me whence Love cometh
On entre, on crie
Pay all their debts with the roll of his drum
Pearls cannot equal the whiteness of his
teeth
Pitt had a great future behind him
Plus je connais les hommes
Popery, tyranny, and wooden shoes
Praises let Britons sing
Prefaces to books are like signs to public-
houses
Quam nihil ad genium
Quoth William Penn to Martyr Charles
Still like the hindmost chariot wheel is
cursed
Swayed by every wind that blows

The East bowed low before the blast
The farmers of Aylesbury gathered to dine
The hand that rocks the cradle
The heart two chambers hath
The King of France and forty thousand
men
The toad beneath the harrow knows
The virtue lies in the struggle
The world's a bubble
There are only two secrets a man cannot
keep
There is a lady sweet and kind
There is a sweetness in autumnal days
There is on earth a yet auguster thing
There is so much good in the worst of us
These are the Britons, a barbarous race
They say that war is hell, a thing accurst
This too shall pass away
Though lost to sight, to memory dear
Tire le rideau, la farce est jouée
To see the children sporting on the shore
Two men look out through the same bars
Two shall be born a whole wide world
apart
Upon the hills of Breedon
Vivit post funera virtus
Walking in style by the banks of the Nile
Warm summer sun, shine friendly here
What dire offence from am'rous causes
springs!
Wherever God erects a house of prayer
With equal good nature, good grace, and
good looks
Write me as one who loves his fellow-
men
Ye shepherds, tell me! Have you seen

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